ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,234—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th Feb.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th „

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,830	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Liyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LAOS	6,050	Flandin	Friday. 18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,248	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1.996 tons, on or about 18th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,261	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1898. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.

1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class,
Rs. 550	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck, through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 27th January, 1898.

KEMP & CO.'S ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily they are very easily remembered to be taken.

In Bottles containing 100 Pills Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE, WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT,

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURED BY
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR, &c., &c.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Potent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every rug added to secure its solubility."

NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE
WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPHTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Naphthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it, and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

DIRECTIONS.—Sprinkle about suspicious places, drains, commodes, &c., &c., Used in proportion to 1 in 50 of water, it will thoroughly disinfect wherever it touches. If gullies are well sprinkled with the powder and then well flushed with water, they will immediately be rendered pure.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE, Box of 7 lbs.	1 4	1 7
„ „ „ 14 lbs.	2 4	2 8
„ „ „ 28 lbs.	4 0	4 8
„ „ „ 1 cwt.	12 8	14 0

MANUFACTURED IN THEIR LABORATORY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEDICAL REQUISITES.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD., OF BOMBAY, hold an enormous and well-selected Stock of every description.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.	TRUSSES.	FEEDING BOTTLES.
SPRAY APPARATUS.	ELASTIC HOSIERY.	INHALERS.
BELTS OF EVERY KIND.	ENEMAS.	SYRINGES.

EVERY REQUISITE for the Sick Room.
DISINFECTANTS of every known kind.
MEDICAL CHESTS—SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS.
Orders by Telegram executed immediately.
FULL PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

CAVENDISH CUTLERY.

(SPECIAL.)

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to draw Special Attention to their SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured specially to their order, which, from their long experience, they are enabled confidently to assert cannot be surpassed for quality and durability.

THE "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY SPECIAL BRAND (REGISTERED).

This new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality Steel, hand-forged, and carefully tempered, the result being an article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The "Cavendish" Ware will be particularly welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the table, as the Patterns in this brand are somewhat smaller than those usually sold, and are moreover, distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"A" Quality, solid Ivory Balance Secure Handles—		
Table Knives per doz.	46 0	51 4
Dessert Knives „	40 0	44 8
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) per pair	18 0	20 0
Game Carvers (Knife and Fork) „	18 0	20 0
Steels each	7 0	7 14
"B" Quality, solid Ivory Balance Secure Handles—		
Table Knives per doz.	36 0	40 0
Dessert Knives „	28 0	31 4
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) per pair	13 8	15 0
Game Carvers (Knife and Fork) „	13 8	15 0
Steels each	5 4	5 14

MEMO.—The Carvers are novel in outline ; the Fork is of special shape (Regd.), giving a full grip of the joint and affording every facility for easy and rapid carving.

Made in Sheffield from special Steel, hand-forged hardened, and tempered, and set "ready for use" by a new process.

N.B.—"Cavendish is a registered Trade Mark for elegance, high quality, and finish."

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TABLE CUTLERY.

CUTLERY, "CAVENDISH," WITH "L'AFRICAINE IVORY" HANDLES.

THIS CUTLERY is STRONGLY RECOMMENDED ; the Blades are precisely the same as the "A" Quality Cavendish Brand, whilst the Handles are made of the best "L'Africaine Ivory," or Ivorine, the special advantages of which are that whilst it is like ivory in appearance, it does not crack ; it is therefore particularly suitable for use in India. Its appearance leaves nothing to be desired, and it is very moderate in price.

L'Africaine Ivory Handles—(Special Quality.)	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives per doz.	21 8	24 0
Dessert Knives „	15 5	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) per pair	9 12	10 14
Game Carvers („ „) „	8 12	9 12
Steel Sharpeners „	4 12	5 4

CUTLERY, CHEAP GOOD LINE IMITATION IVORY HANDLES.

Treacher's Key Brand Imitation Ivory Handles—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives per doz.	13 0	14 8
Dessert Knives „	11 0	12 8
Carvers (Knife and Fork) per pair	5 8	6 4
Steel Sharpeners each	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt	6 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50		„	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		„	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		„	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of		50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5 8
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LAOS" arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON, For Musical Education and Examination. Instituted 1872.

22nd Annual Series of Local Examinations in Music.

The next examinations at the BOMBAY CENTRE will be held as follows :—

Musical Knowledge (Theory) Examinations.. June 4th, 1898
Instrumental and Vocal Examinations ....October, 1898

EXAMINATION FEES.

Musical Knowledge (Theory)........................ Rs. 5 to 9
Instrumental and Vocal........................... „ 35

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A. J. PEILE,
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NOTICE.

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1 (a) Road Tolls for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

(b) Road Toll for three years from 1st April, 1898 to 31st March, 1901.

2. Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. Separate Tender for the ferry at Deola, taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., (Madras time) on the 9th March, 1898.

The Collector reserves the right of accepting the Tender for either one year or three years.

F. H. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. A. D. CONTRACTOR has been in attendance from the 17th instant, at Dharavi, near Post Office, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and 5 to 6 P.M., daily, (except Sundays) for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 17th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. M. H. BHATWADEKER will be in attendance on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from to-morrow, the 18th instant, at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada Office, between the hours of 8 and 9 A.M., for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 17th February, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1898, for the SUPPLY of the following MACHINES and works for a period of one year, i.e., from 1st March, 1898, to 28th February, 1899 :—

(a) Supply of Petty Stores.
(b) Supply of Timber.
(c) Supply of Hardware.
(d) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials.

2. Forms of Tender, contract, &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be signed, sealed and delivered, accompanied by a deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the second column of the following statement :—

Contract for the supply of	Deposit with the Tender.	Further deposit after the acceptance of the Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials	1,000	3,000
(2) Supply of Petty Stores	1,000	1,000
(3) Supply of Timber.........	1,000	1,000
(4) Supply of Hardware	1,000	1,000

4. These deposits should be paid into the office of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality in cash or Public Securities. They will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The successful Tenderer in each case shall have to deposit a further sum mentioned in the third column of the statement.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th February, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of CHOTALAL MOHUNDAS, alias TRIBHOOVANDAS MOHUNDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MAHALUXMIBAI, widow of JAMNADAS TRICUMJI, one of the executrixes................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of February, 1898.
Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA RACES.—Instantaneous photographs of the Regatta Races taken on SATURDAY, 12th February, may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Road.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PAYMENT of CHEQUE No. 32715 dated 11th February, 1898, on the Bank of Bombay (Poona Branch) for Rs. 580, issued by me in favour of Vaghajee Narottamdas of Bombay, has been stopped as it is missing; and any one found in possession of the same will be legally dealt with.

PESTONJEE LIMJEE,
77, Rawwa Peth, Poona.

Poona, 15th February, 1898.

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THE undersigned owns the INDIAN LETTERS PATENT granted to AMARIAH LAKE of PLEASANTVILLE New Jersey, U. S. of America, for an Improved Illusory Swing Apparatus which Letters Patent bear the Register No. 87 of 1897, and bear date the 8th day of July, 1897.

Now, be it known that all infringers of the rights secured to me by the above Patent will be prosecuted according to law, and will be responsible for any unlawful use of same and the consequences thereof.

KHURSED M. TATA.

Navsari, 18th January, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.

2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the SUPPLY of 400 to 450 Tons MOULMEIN INDIAN FIRST CLASS LOGS, measuring not less than 10 feet in length and not less than 10in. by 7in. square and to be perfectly sound and free from holes, shakes or wens. The Timber to be delivered free in the Colaba Basin. Tenders to be headed on the cover "Tenders for Timber."

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E. S. LUARD,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 8th February, 1898.

NOTICE.

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THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

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Bombay 20th July, 1897

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RESERVE FUND £200,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-10m., 10-15a. Low water, 3-37m., 3-10a.

G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana, Calico *Al fresco* dance.

Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, morning.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONY AT BULSAR.—A correspondent wires:—The Maneckshaw Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Oothamna ceremony was attended by all Parsees, leading Hindus, and Mahomedans. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was given for the Parsee Charitable Funds.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Mahomed Murad Hakim, nephew of Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 5th Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, has obtained a commission in the Indian Army as Jamedar, and is appointed to the 14th Bombay Native Infantry, now stationed at Bareilly.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Muscat, per extra s. s. Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombassa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Darasalam, Ibo, Chinde, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Monday next.

ACCIDENT IN THE BOMBAY HARBOUR.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, while five boats of the Pomflet Class were racing, and when off the Middle Ground, one of the boats, owned by Captain Hewett, capsized, and he and his native boatman were thrown into the sea. The other boats immediately tacked and went to their rescue, together with three launches. Captain Hewett and his boatman were picked up and brought ashore in one of the launches.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Finale (2nd Act)	Belisario	Danizetti.
Valse	Blumen	Steinmann.
Reminiscences of	Sullivan	Winterbottom.
Golop	Vivalty	Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Michael Coady, of the Mounted Police, yesterday, charged Jogar Dhirdis, with driving his master's shigram on the Chowpaty portion of the Queen's Road in a furious manner, on the evening of the 31st ultimo. The Inspector informed the magistrate that the accused was warned on several previous occasions by the police, but took no notice of it. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25, and told him that he would not get off next time with a fine.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 116 bullocks, 30 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January, 74 bullocks, 36 horses, 3 buffaloes, 1 monkey, and 27 dogs were admitted, and 68 bullocks, 34 horses, and 4 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, 1 case among buffaloes, 1 case among monkies, and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal during the month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—17 horses, 23 dogs, 2 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 cat, and 1 parrot.

THE MURDER AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought up on remand and again charged Bachoo Mepoo, a Purdesi shoe-maker, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the evening of the 2nd instant, murdered his kept mistress, named Paduma, in her room on the ground floor of her chawl at Upper Duncan Road. Mr. F. A. Little, the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, the accused being undefended. The circumstances under which the deed was alleged to have been committed by the accused have already been published. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the accused made a long statement, similar to the one made by him before the coroner, admitting his offence. The magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL FALL OFF A VERANDAH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Haines Road Cemetery, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Kondee, aged three years, daughter of one Rama Satwar, a stone-cutter, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Kalla Chowkey Road. About 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the mother gave the child a piece of bread and then went downstairs. On missing her mother, Kondee ran into the verandah, and as she was looking out, fell through the opening, caused by one of the rails missing, on to the masonry gutter below, a distance of about twelve feet. She was picked up unconscious, and taken into the house, where it was found that her right thigh had been fractured and that she had sustained a bleeding wound on the right side of the head. She never came to herself again, and died at 10 p.m. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

WRECK OF A KOTIA.—Writing on Wednesday from Damaun, our local correspondent says:—Information has this day been received here from Targaum, near Kalai, in Thana zillah, which has been wired by Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwalla to Diu, that kotia Rooparel, belonging to Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Cooverji, a Parsee shetia of Diu, which left Bombay, bound for Mangrol, a few days ago, with Megha Lakha as tindal and five khalasees, laden with valuable furniture and planks, was caught, on the 9th instant, in the last cyclone and wrecked near Targaum. The tindal and one of the five khalasees, who are the only survivors out of the crew of the ill-fated kotia, have a pitiable tale to relate as to their hair-breath escapes. The corpses of three out of the four missing khalasees have been found, while the body of the fourth has not yet been recovered. Some of the furniture and planks of the kotia have floated to the shore at Targaum, and have been taken charge of by the British Custom authorities, pending further enquiry.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.—A correspondent writes:—Owing to the energetic exertions of Mr. S. V. Khandekar we have had some interesting cricket nowadays. Among other engagements, the cricket match played last Sunday at the Khasbang playground was by far the most interesting. The College did battle with the School, both sides being assisted by old students. Mr. B. B. Sardesai and Mr. G. B. Modak and others played for the college, and Mr. J. G. Deshpande led the schoolboys. In the first innings the school going in first made 42, of which Prabhavalkar made 18. The college in its turn put together 83—Sardesai 27, Pitre 26, and Modak 15. In their second venture the school made 47. For the college Tarapurvalla and Modak went in first. Modak hit one for six and one for four, and thus the college won the match by ten wickets. The return is to be played next Sunday. After the cricket match last Sunday, a football (association) match was played between the Shri Shahoo Cricket Club and the college. The club secured two goals to none. The College students have very little practice, but they have good material, and will improve with proper care.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Ganesh Udhavji Joshi, B.A., has been appointed Head Karkun and Third-Class Magistrate at Mukhada, in the Thana District, during the deputation of Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Choubal, on revenue duty.—Under rule 12 of the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3060 of 29th August, 1891, the triennial term of the Municipal Board of Thana expires on 31st March next. The new election will be held on the 1st idem, from 7 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., in the Municipal Hall, at Thana. The nomination papers have to reach the President, Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, about seven days before that date. The following persons are appointed polling officers:—Rao Saheb Krishnajee Jaganath Agaskar, Second Class Magistrate of Salsette; Messrs. Ramchandar Govind Apte and Vamon Ramchandar Sohni, assistants to the Headmaster, Thana High School, and Messrs. Gopal Ganesh Damle and Vishnu Vasudev Natekar, Headmasters of Marathi Schools Nos. 1 and 2, respectively.—On Monday last, Laxuman Ramji, a peon belonging to the District Court of Thana, was fined Rs. 5 by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, on Wednesday last, for assaulting Mrs. Rose Nunes, a daughter of Mr. Doming Manuel Pimenta (employed in the office of Messrs. Wallace and Company, in the Fort, at Bombay), and not Mr. Doming Marian Pimenta, as was stated before.—Hari Joetia and 16 other Kolis of Channi were placed before the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, by Municipal Inspector Laxuman Bhickaji to take their trial, to-day, under the Epidemic Diseases Act. They had come to Thana from Bombay, a plague infected district, during the previous fortnight secretly.—One Hindu and three Parsis have been inoculated by Dr. F. A. Moos with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph at Rustomjee Khursetjee Wadia Charitable Dispensary, at Thana, on Saturday last.—The Maratha fugitive woman from Bombay, who was removed to the Plague Hospital for medical treatment on Thursday, died there from the bubonic fever on Sunday last.—There are 80 men and 42 women, 72 persons in all (including 20 Parsis), under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp, near the Railway station, to-day.—Public health is good, except a few cases of ague fever, which took place during the chilly weather of last week. The market rate of staple food is normal.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PUNCHAYET'S REGISTER OF DEATHS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

YESTERDAY, in connection with the above testamentary suit, a further enquiry was held before his lordship as to the disappearance of the Parsee Punchayet's register of deaths by some default of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Mr. Russell, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his address to the court on behalf of the defendant, said if his lordship took 12 midnight as the correct hour for Jaejee's death, it would lead to the supposition that the defendant's witnesses spoke falsely when they said that the death took place at 7 or 8 o'clock. If his lordship took the latter time to be correct, the learned counsel would have nothing to do with the disappearance of the Punchayet's register, as he did not represent Hormusjee. However, he would make an observation on one or two points. To use a common expression, Hormusjee might very well have allowed the register or municipal records to slide. If he had known that there was anything in the documents to contradict the witnesses, he would not have told the learned counsel at the biginning of the case of the existence of the documents. Mr. Inverarity would certainly not have allowed Hormusjee to say anything contradictory of his instructions, and Mr. Inverarity said that up to the 3rd or 4th February, Hormusjee told him frequently that he had not got possession of the register. It was difficult to conceive why, if he had the book, he should tell Mr. Inverarity that he had not got it, with the reasons for not getting it. If Hormasjee had in his evidence deposed to anything contradictory of the instructions given to the learned counsel, the latter should certainly have said so in open court. The learned counsel said it was difficult to conceive why Hormusjee should try to deceive him. If he wanted to suppress the register, he would have been the last person to send it for translation. The letter written to Jivanjee Modi on the 2nd instant showed that Hormusjee did not know where the register was up to that date.

The Judge said he must hesitate to draw the same inference on this point in the case as the learned counsel did.

Mr. Inverarity said Jivanjee Modi had no recollection on the point, and the official translation was obscure.

Mr. Baba, the court interpreter, was asked to look at the translation, and said, after perusing it, that the translation was correct.

Mr. Inverarity said that confirmed his contention that Hormusjee was correct in his evidence that he mentioned to Mr Modi on the 2nd instant that he had not seen the book. That was also strong corroboration of Hormusjee's evidence that he never had the book. If he had the book with him on the 21st January there was no reason for his concealing it from the knowledge of his counsel; and if he wanted to conceal it it was most strange that he should send it for translation. There was nothing improbable in Hormusjee's statement that he gave the precipe in anticipation of the book coming from the Towers of Silence.

The Judge said the precipe suggested the idea that either Mr. Hormusjee had the book or expected to receive it immediately from the Towers of Silence.

Mr. Inverarity said Hormasjee gave a general answer as to the result of the several interviews with his clerk about the document. He had not had time to give Mr. Inverarity instructions on the point, for directly he came to the court, he was put into the witness-box. If the learned counsel had received instructions, he should certainly have put Hormusjee's questions on the point. It was a matter for observation, that Hormusjee did not tell a complete story when he was first questioned about the document in the witness box. Another strong point in favour of Hormusjee was that he would not have run up to the Chief Translator to expedite the translation if he wished to suppress the book.

The Judge admitted the force of the arguement that if Hormusjee wanted to suppress the book, he would not have been creating evidence against himself by writing to the secretary or running up to the Translators' office to expite the translation.

Mr. Inverarity said another strong point in Hormusjee's favour was that an attorney of his experience could not have the tear in the document without knowing that it would be positively commented upon by the translation. The presumption therefore was that there could have been no tear in the document when Hormusjee saw it, and that the translator had confouned one document with another. Either the translator had no distinct recollection on the point or he was confounding it with some other document. If Hormusjee had the document with its translation on the 21st January, his counsel would have been the first person to show it to, if he intended to use it. It was difficult to suppose, that he would send it up for translation if he wanted to suppress it even from his counsel. Merwanjee Mancherjee actually said Hormusjee never saw the document.

The Judge said he disbelieved a great deal of Merwanjee Muncherjee's evidence, but he then came to the point why Merwanjee should have dealt with the book in the way he did.

Mr. Inverarity said the explanation of that was Merwanjee did it at the instigation of some enemy of Hormusjee.

The Judge said the strong point against Hormusjee seemed to him to be, that he might have formed an intention to suppress the document some time after the evidence had been given.

Mr. Inverarity said Hormusjee knew very well some days before what his witnesses were going to say; so that he was not suddenly comfronted with the difficulty. He was confronted with the difficulty some days previously. He could not have allowed the oral evidence to go against the document, and yet have intended to use the document, which latter was proved by his sending it up for translation. He must have known some time previously that the oral evidence would be contradicted by the documentary; and therefore it was difficult to conceive that he would send the book for translation. Merwanjee's was not the story which Hormusjee would have coached Merwanjee to state in the witness-box, because Hormusjee himself had already told another story in the witness-box. If Merwanjee had said that he gave the book to Hormusjee, he would have been supposed to have done his duty. But having given it to Jehangir on the other side, he could not admit it, because he would have been denounced as a scoundrel, and therefore he gave the false story of having lost it in the privy, a story which nobody would believe. There was no direct evidence that Hormusjee had got the book, and it was only an inference that he had it. Muncherjee Bomonjee's evidence was not sworn to, and Hormusjee had contradicted it. Muncherjee would not swear that Hormusjee had the book in his possession. Again, Merwanjee said that he handed the book to the receiving clerk, and there was no contradiction on the point. Then as to the municipal document, if Hormusjee had the register with him, he would have quietly rested on his oars, and would not at all have gone to the municipal office for enquiry. As to the tear on the document, the *modus operandi* of proof was most curious. Mr. Leask said he was positive the document was not torn when he handed it to Hormusjee. If it was not torn, was Hormusjee the man to tear the document knowing that Mr. Leask would be ready to contradict him? Again, was it credible that Hormusjee would shew the document to him (Mr. Inverarity) in its entire state, and would tear it afterwards and run the risk of having the learned counsel give evidence against him? The story, again, of a solicitor of the High Court driving in an open victoria and tearing off documents in a public road without being observed by several persons, was absurd. As to the story of the municipal peon, it was possible that he was detained, on the road by some body on the other side and allowed the document to be dealt with in the manner it was for a consideration.

The Judge said there was the difficulty of the other side knowing when the peon would be on the way back to his office with the documents in his possession.

Mr. Inverarity said that if the other side kept an eye on them, there would be no difficulty in knowing that the documents were taken to the High Court. The peon could not account for the hour and twenty minutes he had taken in going back to the office. Then both the municipal documents were torn in the most clumsy manner for the ostensible purpose of throwing discredit on the defendant's side. It was well-known that the hour of death was mentioned in the corner of the certificate, and only some stupid man could have torn the corner in a clumsy way. No one who had any experience of courts could have expected to tear the document without the fear of positive exposure, much less a man of Hormusjee's knowledge and experience. It was probably an attempt of some stupid person to throw dirt on Hormusjee.

The Judge said the position of matters was this. Three documents, possibly four had been suppressed or mutilated; at all events they had all disappeared through the office of Hormusjee.

Mr. Inverarity: Through the Clerk of Hormusjee.

The Judge asked if Mr. Inverarity wished to deal with these point in a negative way, or to produce some proof in support of his contentions.

Mr. Inverarity said it was most difficult to produce proof in such a matter. It was evidently done by some one who wanted to throw dirt on Hormusjee. It was just as probable and possible that Merwanjee had been bribed by the other side to throw dirt on Hormusjee. The learned counsel had no proof; but it was a most a suspicious circumstance that Merwanjee lived in the house of the managing clerk of the other side. The latter said he had had a quarrel with Merwanjee for eighteen months, and yet Merwanjee, the tanant, was living in the same house still. It was at any rate a suspicious circumstance.

At this stage, the court adjourned until to-day (Friday.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	14	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	0	30
	Chuckla	6	3	
	Oomarkhari	6	2	
	Dongri	4	2	
C	Market	13	2	40
	Dhobi Talao	7	6	
	Fanaswady	7	2	
	Bhuleshwar	8	1	
	Khara Talao	8	0	
	Kumbharwada	5	3	
D	Khetwadi	3	4	22
	Girgaum	10	4	
	Chowpati	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	46
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	*7	0	
	Kamatipura	14	7	
	Tardeo	2	4	
	Byculla	10	4	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	0	2	9
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	3	0	
G	Mahim	4	1	6
	Worli	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-P. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	118
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road		11	
	Nagdevi		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		3	
	Madanpura		1	
	Hindu		4	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Arthur Road		21	
	Govt. Parel		6	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		13	
	Port Trust		1	
	Maratha		8	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		5	
	Bhatia		2	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Khutri Memon		2	
	General Mahomedan		4	
	Khoja		3	
	Patharay Prubhu		1	
	Cutchi Memon		2	
	Total	154	156	282
	Total plague deaths to date	20,128	17,711	
	Same date last year	114	108	251
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	59

* One from Rewadanl by steamer.

CHOLERA.

Attack 0

Deaths 1

APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned Staff Corps officers have been appointed on plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hay, Kalyan; Captain C. Hamilton, Nasik; Lieutenant H. E. Browne, Hubli; and Lieutenant A. P. Shewell, Surat.

The services of Surgeon-Colonel G. W. R. Hay have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Kolaba for plague duty.

Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Bharucha has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column, No. II. at Karad.

Assistant-Surgeon J. P. Wadia has been placed under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

THE KAPOLE AND LAD BANIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Kapole and Lad joint hospital has been opened on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, chiefly through the energetic co-operation of Messrs. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhovandas Virjivandas, Manmohandas Ramji, Doolabhdas Harridas, and others, who have taken every possible care to see the hospital put in proper order. Dr. Purshotum Hurichund, L. M. and S., who is the only passed medical practitioner in the Kapole Bania community, is the honorary medical officer in charge of the hospital. The care and attention paid to the patients has made the hospital so popular that not only the patients belonging to the community, for whom it is intended, are admitted in it, but other Hindu castes also take advantage of it. The excellent management of the hospital can be gathered from the fact that within a short period of its existence, five patients have been discharged cured, twelve have been declared convalescent, and eighteen show signs of recovery.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that a suspicious case of plague was detected at No. 46, Borah Street, Middle Colaba, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A dead body was examined at No. 84, Hamal Street, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. The reports from the Fort District were not available for the press. In the Mandvie District ten plague cases, two cases of suspicious fever, and two deaths from plague were recorded. In C Ward (south), the Market section showed eleven cases and seven deaths; the Dhobie Talao section seven cases and thirteen deaths, and the Fanaswady section eight cases and nine deaths. Twelve contacts were removed to the camp. In the same ward (north) one death from plague and two cases of plague were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; three deaths in the Khara Talao section; and six cases and four deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. Again the reports from D ward were not available. In E ward (east) twelve cases of plague and one of suspicious fever were removed to different hospitals; and thirteen contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp. The Nagpada sections showed five cases of plague; the Kamatipura section six cases of plague, four of relapsing fever, and six deaths due to plague; and the Tardeo section three cases of plague, two cases of suspicious fever, and five deaths. In the Parel and Mahim districts, three cases of plague and one of suspicious fever occurred, out of which one was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, and the rest to the different plague hospitals. Three deaths from plague were recorded.

FROM THE FORT TO DHARAVI.

Yesterday morning Professor Muller, Dr. Contractor, and a party went to the village of Dharavi, north of Parel. They were told by a boy that a man was on the road at the further side of the village and very ill. Proceeding to the spot the coachman of a Bhattia merchant in the Fort was found in the road dying from plague. His brother, coachman to Sett Adamjee Peerbhoy, and living in the village, was trying to get the sick man to his house. The other villagers refused to allow him to enter; in a few minutes the poor man died in the middle of the road before he could be removed to the hospital. Two cases of fever were noted, but none of plague amongst the villagers, who maintain a very effective quarantine on their own account.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 1,264 persons were under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 453 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 472, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,125, making a total of 2,597 persons. Departures by sea 993, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,335, making a total of 3,328 persons. The excess of departures over arrivals is 731 persons.

INOCULATION.

Up to yesterday 1,318 people had been inoculated with the plague prophylactic serum at the Framji Cowasji Hall by Dr. B. S. Shroff. They composed 1,185 Parsees, 127 Hindus, 44 Mahomedans, and 13 Christians.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	500	0
Khatao Muckoondjee Sons & Co.	250	0
Seth Dholandas	150	0
Lt.-Col. Gerald Martin	100	0
Disputed amount between Tailor and Customer	4	8
E. Greenwood Esq	50	0
W. A. R.	15	0
Ardeshir Sorabji Dastor Camdina Esq	50	0
J. Sanders Slater Esq	100	0
The Hon'ble Naoroji N. Wadia C.I.E.	250	0
Messrs. Lund and Blockley	100	0
Jamshedji Ardeseer Wadia Esq	100	0
The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar	25	0
Shapurji Burjorji Barucha Esq	500	0
J. H. Sleigh Esq	100	0
Gheelabhai Haridas Esq	50	0
L. P. Russell Esq	100	0
H. N. Alexander Esq	50	0
R. S. Brown Esq	50	0
H. Couldrey Esq	100	0
Basil Scott Esq	100	0
A. Abercrombie Esq	25	0
L. Penny Esq	25	0
The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar	50	0
" " Mr. Vijbukandas Atmaram	200	0
Merwanji Rastamji Esq	50	0
Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.	250	0
Do. do. do.	100	0

QUARANTINE AT ANAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As complaints about quarantine are being now ventilated in your paper, it will not be out of place to cite my own case, which is much more stronger than the one published in your issue of to-day. In the beginning of December last I had to go to Surat owing to a death in my family. After a week's stay in Surat I thought of sending my family to Ahmedabad and myself return to Bombay. But by the rules of the Surat Plague authorities I was required to get a pass from them either to the effect that (1) I was not living in an infected locality for the previous 10 days or (2) I had resided in the quarantine camp for ten days under observation. The Assistant Plague Superintendent of the Gopipura ward in which I was residing, Lieutenant Fellowes on examining the locality in which my house was situated declined to grant me a pass stating that my locality was not free from infection. Upon this I made up my mind to go and live in the quarantine camp which has been erected for persons desiring to go to other places by railway from Surat, similar to the one at Bandora, for Bombay people. The Surat quarantine camp is situated beyond the city limits and near the railway station. While I was residing in the camp, Dr. Cleghorn and Mr. Wingate, with Mr. Moore, the Collector, came to see the camp, and to them the Superintendent of the camp showed a letter of complaint in which the writer had stated that he with his family was detained in quarantine by the Broach authorities though he showed them the certificates of their having resided for ten clear days in the Surat quarantine camp. Upon reading this letter Mr. Wingate expressed his astonishment, rightly stating that when a person has once resided in quarantine in one place he ought not to be detained anywhere else. I thereupon asked Mr. Wingate whether my family that was to go to Ahmedabad will be again detained at Anand, and Mr. Wingate replied that they will not be detained at Anand. I regret that I did not take from Mr. Wingate written instructions to that effect, as I later on found that his verbal assurance was of no avail to me. Depending upon the very great value of the quarantine certificate and Mr. Wingate's above assurance, I intended to send my family alone to Ahmedabad and myself return direct to Bombay from Surat. But with the above-mentioned Broach incident before me, on second thought I preferred to accompany my family to Ahmedabad and after safely landing them there myself return to Bombay. And I did well in doing so.

I left Surat with my family on the 22nd December, going direct to the station from the quarantine camp, accompanied by the quarantine police peons, who were sent to the station to see that we did not again go in the city limits. The train reached Anand early next morning. On the station I found Mr. DeSouza, the chief plague authority at Anand, and showed to him my quarantine certificates. I positively expected that with these certificates before him Mr. De Souza would allow me to pass on without any detention. But, alas! Mr. De Souza ruled otherwise, and stated to me that I must remain in quarantine for 24 hours. I explained to Mr. De Souza the value of a strict quarantine certificate, but he would not hear me, stating that his decision was final. I told him about the verbal assurance given to me by Mr. Wingate, but he replied that Mr. Wingate had given him no such orders and had, on the other hand, given him clear directions that everyone coming from Surat must be detained at least for 24 hours. It was useless to argue further. Now, if I was detained in quarantine by the Anand plague authority in spite of my quarantine certificate, the great value of which an ordinary medical man would immediately understand, what wonder that persons having the pass certificates of the Bombay Plague Committee, which are comparatively of much less value, are treated as waste paper?—Yours, &c.,

GULABRAI DURGARAM.

Feb. 16.

OXYGEN GAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to the present time no certain remedy has been discovered for the plague. Dr. Roddieson, in his lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, advocates the use of alcohol in plague. Alcohol acts in several ways. It first stimulates the action of the heart and then depresses it. This is neither an advantage nor a disadvantage. In fact, it is more a disadvantage. It also exercises a powerful germicidal influence and it possesses the power of suspending that process of fermentation which takes place in the blood during the course of every zymotic disease. This, then, being so, it is evident that the temperature of the plague patient to whom alcohol is administered, would rapidly fall, and that he would so stand a fairer chance of surviving the disease. So much for alcohol, which, properly administered, ought to cure at least seventy-five per cent. of the unfortunate individuals that fall victims to the plague. But there is something better than alcohol. It is Oxygen gas. For want of due supply of this *vis medicatrix natural* people contract the plague and succumb to it. The want of the thing leads to the contracting of the malady; *ergo*, the thing itself will cure the malady. Those who spend most of their time in the open air or in well-ventilated chambers can rarely or never contract the plague. The air itself is considered to be mainly a mixture—not a compound—of the two gases, oxygen and nitrogen. The nitrogen, in the daytime, is of no use, but the oxygen—well, without it we can never live. In health we require a certain amount of oxygen Gas, but in disease, as is indicated by our rapid respiration at the time, we require more. Why not, then, give a patient suffering from plague an extra amount of this gas. It can be very easily prepared by any chemist and put up in bags, or stored in cylinders, with suitable tubes attached to them, the free ends of which may be placed in the nostrils of the patients. The tubes may be so made that every inspiration will cause a valve in each to open, thus setting free the oxygen gas, while every expiration will cause that valve to close and another on the side of the tube to open for the escape of the expired gases. The pure oxygen gas inspired, as it mixes with the blood, will oxidize or burn up all waste material in the system. Nitrogen not being inspired, the capacity of the air cells for oxygen will be increased; all microbes in the blood will be at once consumed; the natural temperature will be increased; perspiration will be induced; and the heart, which palpitates fiercely only when deprived of its due share of oxygen, will beat with greater ease. So the patient, no matter in what stage of plague he may be, will never die, but live.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES LENOX BROWN.

REHATSEK BEQUEST FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish for the information of the general public the following few lines regarding the amount distributed in awarding monetary prizes to students of Primary Schools out of the Rehatsek Bequest Fund. The amount available (exclusive of the contingent expenses) was Rs. 1,250 and was distributed as under:—

	Rs.
Primary Schools under the Joint Schools Committee	800
G E Institute, Dadar, through Surg-Lt-Col Kirtikar	75
Poor Boys' Seminary, through Mr D S Khote	75
Indo-British Institute, through Principal J T H Hawthornthwaite	200
Anjumani Islam Schools	100
Total	Rs. 1,250

N. V. MANDLIK,

Executor, Rehatsek Estate.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

REVIVAL AND REFORM.

II.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

THE institution of Sattee and the infanticide which have been abolished by the strong hand of a humane Government, had at one time a firm hold on all classes of people, and had Government remained aloof and apathetic, we would still have been the unfortunate eye-witnesses of those wicked customs as we have learnt to regard them by the light of our present knowledge and the strength of new convictions. I would now turn to the remaining propositions. Early marriages are amongst the list; but I believe this institution is fast losing its ground and will before long linger only as a remnant of the past. There is a reaction on the contrary, to postpone marriages of girls beyond the age of eleven years, the highest limit fixed by the Shastras in that behalf, and even beyond the age of twelve which has recently been brought into force by the famous Consent Act. Here I am speaking generally of the upper classes of Gujarat. This is indeed a change on which we should all congratulate ourselves. We have had no great efforts to make, much less any obloquy to incur, because it is more or less the result of a change in the popular mind itself. In fact you might characterize this reform as one coming from within, apart from any external pressure. I am inclined to attach great importance to this change inasmuch as even those who had strong opinion and conviction against the evils of the wicked custom prohibiting widow-remarriages, would now cease to take their shelter under the usual excuse of tackling the question of early marriages before they handle the question of widow-remarriages. I don't mean to be hard on any particular reformers or make any remark derogatory to them. But the truth must be told that because it did not suit some people to come forward and enlist their active sympathy in the cause of widows, they tried to jumble up the two questions or at least made one the principal and the other accessory. Temperance and purity are again all-important questions and it is a great necessity that a regular crusade in this matter should be waged against the intoxicating habits and ways of living of the lower orders. Indeed it is admitted on all hands that indulgence in drinking and other noxious compounds is a vice prevalent amongst millions of these poor people. Most of the privations and crimes social and legal owe their origin to these habits of drunkenness and similar excesses. The best plan would be to enlighten their simple and ignorant minds by a free distribution amongst them of such instructive pamphlets and tracts as would open their eyes to the physical and moral debasement resulting from their indulgence in the forbidden course. Another measure to minimize the evil would be to open as many night-schools, as could possible be, to give them the benefit of secular and moral instruction. At least, such a wholesome inculcation may so far be successfully operative that parents would shrink back from allowing their children to copy their vices from their early years. If somehow co-operation from the religious heads of each community be secured and temperance societies are organized the desired end can be gained with greater facility. In this connection I cannot but invite the attention of the social reformers to the fact that the evils of drinking are growing amongst the educated youngsters of our community. It is difficult to say what is the exact extent of his mischief but there is no denying the fact that the accusation has some tangible truth about it. Impurities of habit are closely allied with impurities of thought. If the strongest measures are taken to check the evil while it is but creeping in we can easily nip it in the bud. All filthy and vicious habits are at the root of corruption of morals. The higher we rise in the scale of pure morals and high principles, the nearer we approach to holiness and the true dignity of human nature.

The next proposition has reference to the elevation of the low castes. One cannot exactly understand what this proposition is meant to convey and carry out. If it means the raising of their status by merely imparting to them primary education, it will only be attempting a measure of which the success seems to me most doubtful. There is already a general struggle and rush for education and Government service, and if it is intended to give the lower classes a real helping hand in order to promote their material prosperity, it might result in some good, but it is a question what would Government think of a movement like this. I should think they would not be disposed to view it with any favour, because the demand for Government service is already increasing out of proportion. Besides, it should be borne in mind that hundreds of graduates are eagerly searching for employment and they feel dissatisfied for want of suitable openings for them in Government service. How to cope with this difficulty and supply the ever-increasing want of the candidates for public service is a problem that has been pressing upon the attention of the citizens and the State for some long time past. It is therefore no wonder if fresh difficulties are added to those already in stock, and the solution of the question is merely rendered all the more difficult. It will be a capital thing if such schemes are devised as would give a fresh impetus to the revival of old industries and lead to the introduction of new manufactures. Nothing can ensure the object so materially as this. The admission of converts into the pale of Hindooism will be a grand scheme to conceive, but to my humble judgment it looks only visionary so long as the present caste-system is not remodelled and rebuilt on some broader basis and more liberal principles. However as we have heard, and the incident has been noticed at the Social Conference meeting, of the conversion movement having made a good initiative, it will be interesting to consider the practical side of the measure in this part of the country.

In conclusion, I would revert briefly to the subject of Karma. If there is anything which has great resemblance to the theory of Karma to which there is such blind submission on the part of the orthodox people and which is regretted so much by Mr. Ranade, as coming most materially in the way of reforms, it is, in other words, the view and doctrine of the pessimists as opposed to optimists; but it should not be forgotten that there are pessimists all the world over, and that they have a vast literature of their own. However, allowing that both these people have some good grounds to urge in defence of their respective doctrines, I might take the liberty of interposing an humble expression of my opinion, that we should not miss the truth so intelligible to the thoughtful, that there is a golden mean between regarding this world as being nothing and regarding it as being everything. It is very well for us to condemn pessimism as retarding the progress of the race, as well as of the individual, and having a tendency to put out the fire of enthusiasm and the keenness of enterprise and also to picture the world as if it were full of misery and trouble and that there was nothing like enjoyment and happiness to be had here below. But it would be wrong to condemn it altogether and lose sight of other factors social and political, which have been equally beyond our control and have had their share in fostering the belief in the efficacy of Karma. The doctrine of pessimism seems from its very nature to be one which could not have had any great practical force and universal recognition. The world is so full of bustle and activity and there is such a universal tendency to have a lion's share in each and every enjoyment and every good thing under the sun, that the pessimists must always have been in the background and the optimists in advance. I need not say that my sympathy is at any rate with optimism; nay, my every nerve beats in unison with it. Living as we do in the nineteenth century, which has an advancement and activity of its own, and breathing as we do in an atmosphere, which the most advanced optimists would claim for themselves, let us work onward with our watchword for progress and reform. This spirit of enterprise (पुरुषार्थ) would appear to have been instilled within us by western civilization, but we have reason to be equally proud of its origin in our own philosophy of old. It was the selfsame doctrine and an inculcation of the same high ideal of a spirit of enterprise, which the renowned Vashisht muni had taken special pains to impress upon the Hero of the celebrated epic poem of Ramayan. However let me have one more word about the theory and principle of "Karma." Awkward as we may find it with our present lights, it is one which cannot be effaced out of existence or its influences altogether combated. Its spirit, if rightly understood, and liberally construed, could not have been the prime cause or rather the main cause of the evils which we are disposed to trace to its existence. Will it not be an act of injustice, not to recognize the service it may have done to the cause of humanity by reconciling mankind to every vicissitude of life and to the sternness of Fate itself? It is no wonder if the same spirit of belief has inspired people, not unfrequently, with new hopes and fresh courage, and aroused them to a sense of highest duty towards their Maker. There is another wholesome feature of the same theory, viz., that it gives us fullest scope for creating a new destiny, a glowing future for ourselves if we make one with the force of our personal exertions and determination. In fact, while it teaches the highest resignation, leaves you free agents to rise to the hightest pinnacle of progress and enlightenment. The greatest reformers and philosophers of our country have also given their best recognition to the same. The beautiful lines of Wordsworth seem to have conceived the same ideal and spirit which underlies the theory and principle of Karma—

> "Let us then be up and doing
> With a heart for any fate,
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labour and wait."

CHHOTALAL SEWAKRAM.

Bhuj, 4th February, 1897.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

A JEWISH WEDDING.

A VERY interesting wedding ceremony was performed on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Jacob Benjamin, of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment of Gowalia Tank Road, and Miss Mozelle, daughter of Mr. Shoker Abraham, the manager of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, at the residence of the bride's father, "The Recluse," Murzban Road, Esplanade. A shamiana had been erected for the occasion in the compound of the house, which was decorated tastefully with banners and flags, and otherwise made attractive with evergreens, flowers, &c., and lighted with innumerable lamps. About five o'clock the bride was led to the dais by her father, followed by a string of charming little bridesmaids and a page-boy. As soon as they took up their several positions under the silken conopy raised over the dais the officiating Rabbi or high priest opened the ceremony by pronouncing benedictions, which was followed by children singing songs. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends and relations, who then adjourned to the refreshment rooms, which were amply supplied with the dainties of the season. The presents received by the couple were numerous and costly. Later on there was some dancing to the strains of the string band, which was stationed in an adjoining room,—the liveliest of the dances being the "Washington Post," and conspicuous amongst the dancers being two of the sisters of the bride, who were dressed in rich costumes. After spending a very pleasant evening the party broke up at a late hour, the proceedings terminating with the national anthem. Among the guests who had accepted the invitations of the parents of the couple were Mr. Bamanji D. M. Petit. Mr. and Mrs. Jejeebhoy Framji Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon. Mrs S D Sassoon and the Misses Sassoon, Master David S D Sasoon, Sir J Cowasji and Lady Jehangir Cowasji Readymoney, Miss Readymoney, Miss Framji Petit, Mr and Mrs J. Morris, M. D. Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. S. A Nathan, Mr and Mrs S E Shellim, Mr. D Shellim, Mr and Mrs Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia, the Honourable Mr. Vijbukhandas Atmaram, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. J. S Moses, Master E Moses, Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, Mr Aaron Sassoon, Professor Haffkine, Mr and Mrs J. N. Tata, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Mr. Merwanji Rustomji, Mr. and Mrs. Ratanji J. N. Tata, Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. Powalla, Mr. Jehangir Byramji Rastamji, Raja Bahadur Moosavar Jung, Mr. Ratanji Cursetji Wadia, Mr. Nowroji R. C. Wadia, Mr. Ratansee Mooljee, Mr. B. N. Kabraji, Mr. Jumnadas Nursey Khatao, Mr. Gunpat Dalvi, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban, Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Seervai, Mrs. D. H. Dadyseth, Mr. and Mrs. Taleyarkhan, Dr. and the Misses Da Cunha, Dr. Freany Murzban, the Misses Shapurji Jivaji Wacha, Mr and Mrs Perry, Dr., Mrs., and the Misses Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Mathelone, Mr Sorabji Moonshi, and several others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Ranell, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, from Nepal.

FEBRUARY 16.

Walker, Capt, Bo 12th B I, on leave, from Saugor.

Pennington, Lt, Punjab, 12th B C, on pte, affairs, from Sialkote.

FEBRUARY 17.

Lockhart-Mure, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona,

Barwell, Lt, Punjab 4th P I, on leave, from Bannu.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Shutleworth, 2nd Lt, Bo, York L I on duty, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

Members taking part on the Field day on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant are requested to be at Dadar Station with their chargers by 4 p.m.

Dress—Marching Order haversacks and water bottles.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Dadur Railway Station at 4 p.m., on Saturday next the 19th instant for a Field Day.—(2) General Idea—The Volunteer Corps taking part, will form the defending and attacking forces, at Matunga and Dadur respectively.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles will represent a part of the force told off for the attack and will rendezvous at Dadur.

(3) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(4) Attendance on this parade to count as a double Commanding Officers parade for the Commandants Prizes.

(5) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p.m., Bombay time, Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., to-day Friday the 18th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

3. The prospectus of the Tactical Rifle Matches to be fired at Santa Cruz on Monday the 7th March 1868, has been received and issued to officers Commanding Companies. Entries to close and be sent to Lieut. A. C. Owen, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Station. Not later than the 28th instant.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

1. The teams for the Gatacre Cup Competition will be selected and the first drill take place at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Friday.) All members who have signified their intention of taking part should attend.

B. V. A. Carbine Association.

2. The following matches will be competed on Sunday next 20th instant.

IX—The Highland challange Cup. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. 1st Prizes.—The Highland Challange Cup presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co. to be held for one year, Rs. 25 added from the fund.

X—The Commandants Prize. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Prize value Rs. 100 presented by Major-General Roughton, C. Commanding B. V. A.

VII—Will be concluded.

Members who are shooting in the Carter Cup and also in the Association Matches will count their scores in the Matches for the Cup.

Those Competitors who are Competing in both Matches. IX and X—Will count the 1st of their scores as the Carter Cup score.

Prospectus of the Tactical Rifle Matches to be held at Santa Cruz on Monday 7th March has been received. Copies can be obtained at both Head-quarters and at the Club.

3. Members are informed that they will only be able to take servants to Camp at Mahaluxmi under certain restrictions which include previous medical examination.

Members should therefore send at once to this office, the names of servants they wish to take to Camp that instructions may be issued to them.

4. Extension of leave for six months is granted to Gunner H. T. Kennedy from this date.

By Order

A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,

Adjutant B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 189[illegible].

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk fall at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is very irregular, and the barie gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jacobabad, and the minimum in very large excess at Lahore, Agra, Karachi, Ajmere and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Lahore and a few drops at Delhi. The isobars indicate that a large depression exists somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad, and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° is in an unsettled condition. The s. s. Gisela on her voyage from Aden to Karachi reports having experienced from about Latitude 18° 13' N, Longitude 57½° E., at midnight on the 7th to Latitude 22½° N., Longitude 64° 10' E., at midnight on the 10th, strong winds from north-north-west blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, a rough to high sea and cloudy weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 17.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen briskly over pats of Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and changed irregularly elsewhere. The shallow depressions one over Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, the other over Tenasserim and Lower Burma are still shown and are practically unchanged, while over the Peninsulla, the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain the pressure is relatively high and uniform. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, but most so over north-west and north-east India. The only change of importance in the winds is the appearance of northerly winds along the west coast. The force is fresh at some north-western stations as well as at Diamond Island. The mean temperatuse has fallen in Madras and been steady in Burma, Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and risen in other provinces. The heat is less than usual in Burma, Madras, and along the foot of the North-West Himalayas and greater than usual elsewhere. Showers have been received over the west of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas, the largest amounts being one and half inch of rain at Sialkot, Mussoorie and Cherat, and one inch at Ludhiana and Murree.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cavel, Kalbadevi, near the Glass House, the property of Mrs. K. Flanagan, consisting of blackwood open carved sofas, chairs, chiffoniers, cupboards, pier, and round tables, gold watch by L. Marks, London, gold watch guard, silver bracelets, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Janardhan Narayen Rasade, consisting of gold sali, patli, vakkakan, bangles, pootli har, pearl vali and kap, silk saree, pitamber, sela silk bordered dhoturs, cupboard, table, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured price-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, bedsteads cupboards, tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery, lamps, iron safe, etc.

The property of a gentleman.—D. B. Gun by Treacher, parlour rifle, Winchester rifle, cartridges, opera, glasses, primus cooking stove, and wearing apparel,

3 copper condensers with brass tubes.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp in good order.
2 D. B. C. F. guns in case, with implements.
1 new large size cooking stove, and a number of books.
2 packages tent and poles.
1 case 962 lbs packing W covered and 27 meat choppers.

On account and at the risk of Hiroo Luckshima and Gungaram Kamatee.—

Railway watch, wearing apparel, clothes chest, and kitchen utensils.

By order of Luchmondass Bhicumchund and on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Dalal, of Cawnpore—.

C S H—16054—1 case 30 pieces sarsnette.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria recently done up and in very good order.
1 phaeton convertible into waggonette.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 handsome dog-cart.
1 office shigram.
2 gent's and 11 ladies' new pneumatic bicycle.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 patterns, from Army and Navy Society, superior table, hanging and standing lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tapestry door curtains, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. AGELASTO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fancy bamboo furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockery, platedware, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., very little used, stylish gig, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps by Ditmar, door curtains, fish aquarium, etc., the property of W. R. AVELINE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Wimbridge made blackwood and teakwood French-polished complete suites of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-worked partition screens, Naple's made cane chairs, ice, chest, duree carpets, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Tapti Mill Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Abdool Currim Abdool Tyeb:—

40 bales, each 400 lbs yarn, No. 20s
21 " " " " " No. 22s

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods —

Also a few lots of books on History, Science, Art, Literature, &c.

A lot of household furniture consisting of cloth and gown press, glass door cupboards, rocking chairs, rocking horse, pictures, &c.

1 D. B. C. F. hamerless breach-loading gun 12 bore, Damask barrels.

1 carbine double sights coat of arms inlaid in solid gold, quite a novel gun.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted brougham.
1 powerful bay waler about 14 hands, 6 years, goes well in single and double harness, also in saddle.
1 handsome C B chesnut pony, 6 years, a good hack and clever across country.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.
The property of the Fire Brigade—
1 bay waler mare suitable for light carriage work.
1 child's pony with saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES HESSIANS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Goculdas Megjee

29 bales No. 2 twills, 44" by 26 1-2" 2 1-4lbs., any Mill landed ex s. s. Bancoora.

On account and risk of Bhaajee Goculdas—

25 bales No 2 twills, 44" by 26 1-2" 2 1-4lbs., Fort Gloster Mill landed ex s s Bancoora.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 24, Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russela Baugh, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Oomerwada Taluka Chorrasee, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey No. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 50 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts, (including that portion of the said piece of land which was sub-let to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing dated 29th March, 1881) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Gohara Wadi formerly the property of Mohamed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Russaldar and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the South by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by a canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all Mill buildings and other the erections standing thereon, and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopsteinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete made by Tinker, Shanton and Co. and one economiser with feed pump donkey feed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with Rope gearing &ca, &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, Willow, opener, long lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis, and Sons and some Platt Brothers, drawing frames, slubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Long, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, latter machinary, filetting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wraping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 18,310 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

WATCHES
FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL.
THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF
AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Under the management of
H. E. LADY SANDHURST.
TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1898,
COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.
Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2
Unreserved .... " 1
PLAN AT SOUNDY AND CO.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "4 Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!
NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THERE were 14,20,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday, of which 7 lakhs were to Calcutta, Rs. 5,20,000 to Bombay, and 2 lakhs to Madras, and for which the rate obtained was 1s. 3 25-32d., full acceptance being given to tenders at same. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of 22 lakhs, comprising 18½ lakhs on Calcutta, 2 lakhs on Bombay, and 1½ lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3 29-32d., tenders at which rate were accepted in full. Extra allotments were also made of Rs. 30,000 of Bills on Calcutta, and Rs. 40,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 13-16d. It was announced that 4 lakhs is the amount to be allotted next week.

The price of Consols in London declined 3-16 per cent. yesterday to 112¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116½; but Rupee securities, 3½ per cent, advanced 1-16 per cent. to £63 11-16. French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 103⅞; and Paris Exchange on London ½ centime at 25·25 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. in London to 25 7-8d. per oz.; but was unchanged in value in New York at 56 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 5-8 per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight at 2¼ per cent.

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation was 35½s. per 492lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers, via the Canal.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool at 3 11-32d. per lb., and East Indians continued at their former level, but American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. for the nearer positions, being quoted at 3 9-32d. for February, and 3 19-64d. per lb. for June-July deliveries. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York there was again no change in Ready Mid.-Uplands, 6 1-4 cents. per lb, being still quoted. Futures for May were 5 points lower, at 6·02 cents per lb.; and for August 4 points, at 6·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales, the comparison between this season's arrivals and those of 1897 and 1896 now being as follows:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	32,000	12,000	10,000
Four days' do.	132,000	57,000	70,000
Since 1st Sept	7,063,000	5,779,000	4,294,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day. A small business has passed, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have taken 500 bales, and the mills 1,200 bales; total 1,700 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,580	bales.
Wheat	10,412	cwts.
Linseed	4,990	"
Rapeseed	2,284	"
Gingellyseed........................	9,835	"
Poppyseed	1,192	"
Castorseed........................	1,271	"
Rice	3,012	"

FREIGHTS.—With a better enquiry for forward shipment a little business has been done in Wheat for April, and for May-June at 15s. and 15s. 6d. per ton, respectively.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level an advance took place of 1-32d. in the former, to 1s. 3 29-32d.; in merchants' Paper a fair amount was reported placed at the quotation. Rates close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·59 to 1 69 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet in tone at 96 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-8 for the settlement; Threes are unchanged at 88.

SHARES.—The following changes in prices are reported to-day:—Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 40 higher; Lukhmidas, Rs. 25; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 22 1-2; Standard, Rs. 20; China and Queen, Rs. 15 each; David, Rs. 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Claverley, 1,837 tons, Captain F W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Graffae, 1,922 tons, Captain J S Penwill, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast

THE ss Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port 21st January, with a cargo of 7,666 tons of coal The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 97 cases opium 29 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Aitkin, Mrs Parekh, Colonel Collins, Surgeon-Captain Arnim, Mr Shore and 41 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s s Laos sailing for Marseilles at noon:—For Suez—Mr J Cohen and Mr S S Brittain. For Marseilles.—Mr R Spicer, Mr and Mrs Pilinski de Beltre, Mr C M Baner, H H Aga Khan and three followers, Mr J Kenny Secretary to H H Aga Khan Mr Obbard R, Mr E T Macnaughten, Mr Shryamjee Krishna Varma, Mr J B Kerfort, Mr and Mrs J Phillips, Mr Beer, Mr Rufener, Mr H M Rogers, Lieut W A and two children Pennington, Mr and Mrs E B Denny and Soluders, Mr and Mrs Davies and child, Mr Davies Rochfort, Mr John Bell, Mr E Read, Captain and Mrs A G Walker, Mrs Hiskman and three children, Mrs J Cohen and Infant, Mr and Mrs Simson and child, Mr CivitatE, Mr and Mrs H M K Hopkins, and two children Dr Rosensein, Mr G L Delachiram, Mr C Mumford, Captain Newbury, Mrs M R Johnston and child, Mr A K Khan Lieut Barwell, Captain Campbell, Mr Kennedy St, Mr Sharpe, Mr Scott Skirming, Mr Waltjen. From China and Saigon etc—Mrs and Miss Hennington and child Mr J Luciani, Mr W Lehmaim, Mr D Susle, Mr R W Harst, Mr and Mrs Galy and child, Mrs Vander Hayden and child, Mr and Mrs Klingen and three children, Rev R L Cholmosdeby, Mr and Mrs Lewig and two children, Mr Folshaw, Mr and Mrs Guerra, Mr Pacon de Laforest, Mr Robert, Dr Le Roux, Mr Lheranet, Mr Persaux, Mt Comte, Mr Dupins, Mr Ronanet, Mr Pesrat, Mr Laurens, Dr Burdin, Mr Fontaine, Mr Marin, Mr and Mrs Thollier and three children, Mr Ausbre, Mr Brun, Mr Darison, Miss Landon, Mr Raoux, Major Mrs and Miss Mougin, and Mr and Mrs Lange and three children.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Marva s	Adams	New Port, Jan. 21.
	Laos s	Frandin	Shanghai, Jan. 29.
	Patna s..............	Robertson ..	Basreh, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dean s	Hamilton ...	Singapore.
	Leitrim s..............	Moglestine ...	Calcutta.
	Alboin s	Ritchie.........	Singapore.
	Pemba s	Shepherd......	Persian Gulf.
	Graffae s	Penwill..........	Diamond Island.
	Claverley s..............	Livingstone...	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bormida, for China.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For Judgment on Motion.

85-86-86—Crowford, B and C Sullaman Lukha vs Vallubhoy Khanbhoy others and. Payne G and S, J C. Cama Nanuand H, Manshuklal N and J, S E Edgeow and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

962-343-96—R S Brown—Khatoobai vs Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S

950-5-96—Manshuklal D and J—Chunilal Mansukh vs Manchand Lalbhai and another—Daphtary and F

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

19624-97—Matubai and J—Heera Vema and others vs Pestonjee Dossabhai and another—B V N Kirtikar.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

20-79—Smetham, B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir, H and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

237-95—Bicknell M and M—Alamai vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance—Crawford B and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

671-97—Captain and V—Nana Narayan Dighe vs Krishnabai and another—Craigie L and O,

682-97—In person—Boodhoo Ganesh vs Nursy Veerjee and other—In person.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—February 2, at Bangalore, George Simpson, late Superintendent of Telegraphs, Colombo, and eldest surviving son of the late David Charles Simson, aged 58 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Bis dat, &c.—Your plan would be too costly. It is, therefore, useless advocating it.

Voter.—Address a letter to the Chairman of the Bandora Municipal Board.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

ON Tuesday for the first time Lord Sandhurst was able to preside in person as Chancellor at the Convocation of the University. The occasion was emphasized by a brief but pointed and very appropriate address, dealing with an aspect of the educational problem in this country that claims attention. The report read by the Registrar, Dr. Macdonald, showed that three thousand and seven candidates presented themselves for matriculation examination in six different centres, and that of these one thousand and forty-two were successful. It would perhaps be well not to inquire too curiously what will be the effect of failure to pass on the careers of the two thousand who remained outside. They may have less real claim on the public sympathy than the thousand and seven who, having passed the portals of the University in the confident hope and belief that it will secure them, either employment in a Government office, or a competency in the learned professions, find that both are already fearfully overcrowded. This experience is not, it must be clearly understood, in any way peculiar to India. It is the note of the age wherever the higher education has, as the Americans would say, caught on. Whoever desire to see countries in which the learned professions are not overmanned must go to Turkey or to Persia; to China, and perhaps to Peru; but not to modernised Japan. In England the legal profession has eight thousand members. But of the eight thousand who have gone to the bar only four hundred find briefs. Twenty-seven thousand medical men give a doctor and a-half for every patient treated outside a hospital, where medical attendance is given gratis. And every year adds largely and tumultuously to the number of those anxiously striving to get to the bar or to enter the medical profession. It is the same story in Germany, where every year sees from six to seven thousand young men passing through the universities into the professional ranks. The result is seen in the spread of the social democratic idea on the one hand, and the phenomenal activity of the Emperor William II., who strives in sheer desperation to give some other direction to his latest development of the time-spirit.

The report read to the Convocation mentioned parenthetically that a new College of Law had applied during the year for recognition; the Senate resolved that this new teaching body should be recognised in the Faculty of Law, and the resolution of the Senate has been forwarded to Government for authorization under that Section XII. of the Act incorporating the Bombay University which so long slumbered unseen in the statute book. The reason assigned for the creation of a second school of law in the Presidency is very simple. Ten years ago the number of law students did not much exceed forty; they now number nearly five hundred. The figures are very clearly given; and on the surface they convey the idea that the legal profession in Western India is flourishing like the proverbial green-bay tree. But everyone knows that the profession, recruited by half-a-hundred aspirants ten years ago, is so overcrowded that pleaders gladly undertake to fight a case in a Mofussil court for a fee of one rupee, and two rupees is a god-send. What the fee will be when pleaders are turned out at an average of fifty a month by two competing law colleges the imagination refuses to conceive. There are people who believe that the operation of the prosaic law of supply and demand will set all this right. When young men, and above all, the parents and guardians of young men, see that an education which, costing next to nothing in fees, costs a good deal in time during which the postulant has to be maintained by the family, does not ensure a livelihood, the number of candidates will be automatically reduced. If the penny in the slot does not bring a prize people will not go on putting pennies in the slot. If everything in the world went with such beautiful simplicity there would be nothing more to be said. But the tendency so far has been directly the opposite. The greater the number of the disappointed the stronger grows the desire to swell the number of the candidates for disappointment.

Lord Sandhurst in his vigorous address wisely abstaining from any speculation as to the why and the whither, addressed his observations to the consideration of the University as an institution for the encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education. The object of such an education is to train the intelligence and form the character, so that a man is fitted to undertake whatever his position and work in life may impose upon him. To that end the period of education should strengthen the character by inculcating habits of self-control, self-denial, of discipline, of deference to experience, to superior knowledge, to authority and law. The Brahman system of education did not fall short under this head, whatever may have been its deficiencies in other respects. The student was taught very thoroughly by the most practical methods to look up to his teacher to submit himself in everything to his seniors. As the Governor remarked, the men who established the old system of Hindu education fully recognised that education is something more than imparting knowledge. In its practical working the University takes cognisance chiefly of the intellectual side of education. In the affiliated colleges or some of them there is a tendency to encourage schoolboys to take an active interest, and even an active part in political movements in a manner quite incompatible with habits of discipline and self-control. That this is the case in several scholastic institutions that could be mentioned there is no doubt whatever. The results of such teaching are too often transparently evident in examination papers of the candidates, successful and unsucessful, for Matriculation. The teachers who betray their trust by converting the school into a political club fail in their duty to the boys entrusted to their care; they also shake the confidence of the public in the school, and the sobriety and good sense of the teaching staff. Lord Sandhurst well said that questions of a controversial character in which the opinions of men are divided, are out of place in the school-room, while the cause which depends on the applause of children is never taken seriously by the public. Nor will such children when grown up be taken seriously by the University, the purpose of which is to encourage study, not brawling.

IN the interesting pamphlet to which we have already referred, Dr. Fawcett gives very full details as to the arrangements made to render segregation of the sick and of the healthy complete and effectual in the Poona Cantonment, which being under military administration has many advantages from the point of view of the practical sanitarian over a large city. The Cantonment was divided into five districts, each of which was in charge of a European officer, having under him as supervisors of sub-divisions retired Native officers, many of whom were residents in their districts of good standing. To each sub-division was assigned a certain number of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, assisted by sepoys. When a case of plague was discovered the patient was removed to the hospital in an ambulance tonga, a sepoy was placed in charge, and all the occupants, with their bedding, clothing, and cooking utensils were removed to the segregation camp. Before entering the camp, they were bathed in a solution of carbolic acid or creasotine and their effects passed through a solution of perchloride of mercury. A disinfecting party sprayed the interior of the house and burned rags and rubbish. Another party followed and limewashed the walls and the floors. The health camp to which the whole of the inhabitants of an infected spot were removed, disinfected, and there detained in huts or tents for six or ten days, are regarded as the most effective part of the system. Every day the bedding and clothes of the occupants were exposed for some hours to the sun's rays. It was remarked that the wan and woe-begone occupants of overcrowded and insanitary bazaars recovered their colour and put on a general appearance of health after a few days in better surroundings. Nevertheless the difficulties met with in carrying out effectual segregation were admittedly enormous: "We were working amongst people who did not understand our methods, and were averse to the measures adopted; who invariably concealed their sick as long as possible, and when discovery seemed inevitable parted with their beddings and clothes to any neighbours willing to receive them, thus establishing other foci or centres of disease." Towards the close of the epidemic some of the people began to understand the value of what was being done, and the task was thus rendered somewhat less difficult.

After Major Ross assumed charge of the plague operations in the Cantonment, whenever a district seemed manifestly plague-stricken all the inhabitants were removed in a body and marched from 200 to 600 at a time to the health camps. Over three thousand four hundred were thus removed from the bazaars, and four hundred from the transport lines, a total of nearly four thousand. Amongst these there were four cases of plague—one in one thousand, a proportion that certainly speaks well for the efficacy of the system where it can be effectually carried out. When the first experiment with a health camp was made four hundred followers of the Transport Department were moved into new quarters, near the Staff Lines. In the first ten days there were twenty-seven cases of plague. It was decided to have a new camp on the other side of the road and to disinfect men, women and children, bedding effects, and even goats, dogs, and cocks and hens, before the road was crossed. No other case of plague occurred amongst those submitted to that treatment. It was found advisable to supplement health camps with a hospital for the reception of suspicious cases that might not turn out to be plague. In practice it became necessary to admit nearly the whole sick of the poorer population, who dreaded being examined by the search parties, and the risk of being sent to the plague hospital. This adjunct to the system was popular. Dr. Fawcett claims for the system followed in the Cantonment that it reduced the number of plague cases from 193 in the week ending November 21, to seven in the week ending January 16. Similar measures in Poona city found the plague cases in the week ending December 12 standing at 413; in the week ending January 16, they were but 87. The figures, which are undoubtedly correct, are *prima facie* evidence that the plague can be got under control under favourable circumstances. It is still a moot point whether amongst these circumstances we must include the fact that the epidemic has already entered on the period of decline which follows the period of growth, as morning breaks after the darkest hours. In the week ending November 21, the plague in the Cantonment was not at its maximum. The figures for the first week of that month were 201, which fell in the next week to 178. However this may be, it is incontestible that effective measures, vigorously carried out, largely reduce the mortality from plague, and under favourable conditions can well-nigh stamp it out.

IN commenting on the mortality returns for Bombay published in the *Government Gazette* a week ago, we pointed out that the figures for the corresponding week of 1897 were the highest attained during the epidemic. This cannot be said of the statistics for the same week of this year, for they are exceeded in the table now published for the seven days ending on Tuesday last. But indications are not wanting that it is quite possible the maximum has now been reached, and that subsequent tables will show a decline gradual at first, as was the case last year, but afterwards rapid. We have now reached a point at which a lower daily record than 300 inspires some hope that we have seen the worst of the visitation, and there is some comfort in the reflection that Wednesday's total was 272 and yesterday's 282. Everyone will join in the earnest hope that a mortality considerably over two thousand for each of the last two weeks marked the consummation of our trials. It is satisfactory to learn on expert authority that the type of diseases is less virulent than it has been of late. For the week ending on Tuesday morning the total mortality was 2,195 as compared with 1,728 in the corresponding week of last year, when the downward movement began. But this contrast is absolutely worthless for purposes of comparison unless we also take into account the difference in the number of births for the two periods, which is the only really sound statistical test available of the variation in population. The births for the seven days ending on Tuesday numbered 204, while for the corresponding days of last year they were only 71. It is noteworthy that for the last four or five weeks the difference has been quite as great as this, and therefore the belief that the population is much more than double what it was twelve months ago rests upon something more solid than mere inference. It is clear that if the disease had as great a proportionate hold on the population to-day as was the case twelve months ago, the excess of deaths for the week would have been much more than 467. The mortality registered as due to plague was 1,257, leaving a total of 938 deaths to be distributed amongst other diseases. Now, seeing that for the five years anterior to the outbreak of plague the total mortality of the corresponding week was considerably under six hundred, there is reason to fear that between 300 and 400 plague deaths were returned as being due to some other cause, and this notwithstanding the very large and elaborate organization with which the tendency to concealment of cases is fought. The various non-classified Hindu races contributed no less than 873 to the plague deaths, Jains 89, Brahmins 63, Bhatias 20, Musulmans 123, Parsis 58, Native Christians 27, and Eurasians 3. The northern part of the Fort again headed the list of mortality, but it was run very close by the Market division, which with its 114 plague deaths was only one behind the Fort Ward. Upper Colaba and Sewri reported no deaths, and in Southern Fort, Esplanade, Walkeshwar, Sion, and the Water Division the mortality ranged from 1 to three each. Fifteen deaths were due to relapsing fever, which has been mildly prevalent now for some weeks.

THE United States warship Maine is one of the latest and most powerful additions to the fleet of the Western Republic. Her arrival at Havana recently was a subject of indignation amongst the Spaniards in Cuba, and of much jubilation in the States, where it was regarded as an indication that President McKinley was prepared to intervene actively in that Island. The terrific explosion that destroyed the vessel, with over two hundred of her crew, is doubtless to be attributable to the high explosives which have been recently adopted in the United States' navy. A high authority in such matters informs us that the heavy loss amongst the seamen may be taken to indicate that the magazine in the forehold—all big ironclads have two magazines, one on the forehold and the other aft—exploded from some unknown cause. That would account for the appalling loss of life among the crew, who would of course be formed part of the ship. The British Admiralty having felt considerable hesitation in respect to high explosives, they are very sparingly introduced, and with many precautions in our navy. It is probable that precautions will be equally in request for some time to come in Brother Jonathan's new fleet.

THE committee of the whole Corporation, which was appointed to consider the City of Bombay Improvement Bill, met yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, it was resolved to refer the Bill to the following sub-committee for consideration and report: The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. N. N. Wadia, G. W. Roughton, T. W. Cuffe, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhya, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. Viegas. The sub-committee is to submit its report within a week. The committtee then adjourned till Thursday next.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Inverarity continued his address to the court on behalf of Mr. Hormusji, Solicitor, but had not concluded his remarks when the court adjourned until to-day.

ON return from leave of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. W. T. Morrison, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Income Tax Commissioner, in the town and island of Bombay.

DURING the week ending on February 16, three lakhs of rupees were issued from the Bombay Mint, in connection with the Bhopal recoinage scheme. British dollars were transferred to the Custom House for export to the value of Rs. 14,35,000.

MR. W. ALMON, First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is acting temporarily as Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., who has been deputed on special plague duty.

MR. W. A. TALBOT, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. G. D. MADGAOKAR, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. F. A. LITTLE has resigned his appointment as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, from May 1st next.

MR. H. KENNEDY, Inspector-General of Police, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months; Mr. J. E. Down is to act as Inspector-General during the absence of Mr. Kennedy; and Mr. E. H. Ingle is to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Bijapur District, vice Mr. Down.

MR. R. P. GODBOLE, B.A., has been appointed to be vice-Principal, Poona Training College.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY is to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence of Veterinary-Major J. Mills.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 15 was 2,195, giving a death-rate of 137·44 per annum per thousand as against 108·20 the corresponding period of last year, and 47·64 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1,351 died from fever, of which 1,257 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 11, measles; 2, cholera; 42, phthisis; 71, diseases of the nervous system; 249, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery; 23, still-born; 68, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 122; Brahmin, 92; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 26; Hindu of other caste, 1,235; Hindu outcaste, 123; Musalman, 429; Parsee, 95; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 52; Eurasian 8; European, 1; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 204 as against 91 the corresponding period of last year, and 226 the average over the past five years.

THERE has been a growing tendency of late years on the part of special artists, observes a frontier correspondent, to introduce themselves into the forefront of their pictures. "Our Artist Here" and "Our Artist There" are the themes of too many full-page illustrations. Our artist, his pal and his whisky bottle, is one of the latest important incidents of the Tirah expedition according to "Black and White." What does England or India care about an artist's whisky bottle, when dear lives are in the balance? To my thinking the days of the special artist are done. We want the special photographer now. There is a life and truth about the photograph that the pencil, pen or brush cannot touch. If anyone of these artists had given us photographs of the storming of Dargai, or the Waran Sar retirement or scenes of the historic march from Bagh to Bara, or of this last sad affair at Shinkamar—ah! well, perhaps there would have been too much of life and truth about them! We in India no longer trust pictorial journalism. The pictures of the Towers of Silence and the burning ghats and the like a year ago destroyed all belief in them.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON AN AMERICAN CRUISER.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

A terrible explosion has taken place on board the United States cruiser Maine, which was anchored in Havana harbour at the time.

It is reported that the vessel is totally destroyed.

Two hundred of the crew are missing, but the commander has escaped unhurt.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

MIDNIGHT.

The number of lives lost in the terrible explosion on the United States cruiser Maine is 253 men and two officers.

THE CAUSE ACCIDENTAL.

It is officially declared at Washington that the explosion is believed to be purely accidental.

SPANISH MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

The Spanish Government has sent a message to the United States expressing sympathy with the nation in their loss.

WRECK OF A FRENCH STEAMER AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The French Transatlantic steamer Flachat has been wrecked off Teneriffe.

Forty-nine of the passengers and thirty-eight of the crew were drowned, and fourteen saved.

INTENSE SENSATION AT THE ZOLA TRIAL.

At the Zola trial, to-day, General Pellieux produced an intense sensation when he declared that the evidence for the defence is calculated to disturb the confidence of the French soldiers in their leaders in the day of danger, which was perhaps nearer than was supposed.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Considerable Naval preparations are being made both in Spain and the United States.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour wound up the debate on our frontier policy, which the former denounced, and especially attacked the speech made last season by Sir George White at Simla as being most culpable and dangerous.

Mr. Balfour, who defended Sir George White, said he was unable to give the slightest hope of avoidance of complications on our frontier, but he did hope that the influence which is successfully exercised northward and southward of the disturbed district might slowly and cautiously be further extended.

PERSIAN MEASURES AGAINST THE BALUCH REBELS.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Persia is energetically preparing to suppress the rebellion on the Baluchistan borders, and punish the murderers of the late Mr. Greaves.

A large Persian force is now advancing against the rebel head-quarters to the south of Geh.

THE PEMBROKE ELECTION.

Mr. Phillips, the Radical candidate, has been elected member for Pembroke, defeating Mr. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, by 1,670 votes, and replacing Mr. W. R. Davies, the Liberal member, who resigns his seat, owing to his taking up a Colonial appointment.

The polling was as follows :—

Phillips (R)	5,070	votes.
Campbell (C)	3,400	„

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE STRANDING OF THE AUSTRIAN LLYOD'S STEAMER MEDUSA.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

The R. I. M. S. Minto returned to-day from Table Island with the officers and crew of the steamer Medusa, which is a total wreck in the Marshall Channel.

No lives have been lost. It appears the vessel struck a rock which is in the chart, and began to fill, and few hours later it struck again, and the ship had to be abandoned, the men taking to the boats and landing near the lighthouse.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 16th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been	steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	25 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Teheran route restored.

Turkish route restored.

Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 16.

10 p.m.	74·7

THURSDAY.—FEBRUARY 17.

8 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	78·9

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ROAD-MAKING AT BARKAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Mamani 15.—The work on the road on the left bank of the river between this and Barkai is proceeding. All is quiet. It is still rainy and foggy.

SUBMISSION OF THE MALIKDIN KHEL.

The Malikdin Khel, an important clan of the Khyber Afridis, yesterday, surrendered 64 breech-loaders, and were expected to bring in the remainder fine to-day. The weather is pernicious, the storms of the past few days having been extraordinarily violent.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The text of the Secretary of State's Frontier Despatch was issued to-day. It gives a resume of the events since June last. It attributes the trouble to a wave of fanaticism, the demarcation of the Durand line, and the Kohat Salt Duties, though the claims of demarcation were carried out with circumspection, and salt duties were justified as a measure of internal policy. It defines the duties of the Government of India on the frontier to include only the police and administrative protection of the British border districts, the strict exclusion of extraneous interference with the British sphere of influence, the fulfilment of obligations towards Afghanistan, and the safeguarding of the natural frontiers of India. The Despatch refers to the Durand line as having made the protectorate over the tribes on the British side an accomplished fact, admits that the responsibilities cannot be ignored, but lays down that the tribal system of self-government must not be interfered with, so long as interference can in any way be avoided. It dwells on the necessity of watching the frontier passes into India for the purpose of preventing the establishment of any adverse political influence in the higher plateaux which dominate them on the Afghanistan side, and particularly insists on the holding of the Khyber ; the posts and cantonments, however, must be limited to those positions necessary to these ends ; and the Secretary of State asks whether the maintenance of Wano is necessary under these circumstances.

The Despatch adds that the two main features to be remembered are the best concentration of the military forces and the avoidance of the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory. It refers to the undesirability of such imperfectly defensible posts as Saragheri, and lays down that the general police duties shoould be done by tribal levies, the regular troops being reserved for posts suitable to promptly repel attack.

The Government of India are instructed generally to avoid interference with the tribesmen, to impose no regular tribute that may rankle in their minds, and not to attempt their total disarmament, though approval is given to the demanding of arms as punishment for misbehaviour, and further, the control of the sources of the supply of arms is suggested.

In conclusion, the Despatch points out that the Government of India has no longer so much to concern itself with the prevention of outside aggression as to guard against restlessness within the area of its own sphere.

The Despatch ends with high praise of the energy and success with which rising after rising has been crushed.

THE GURKHAS IN ASSAM.

The Government have decided not to move the Gurkha Regiments from Assam, at least for the present.

THE TRIBESMEN'S WEAPONS.

The Rawalpindi Arsenal officials have reported that the great majority of the rifles taken from the Orakzai by the Tirah Force have been either stolen from the troops or made up of components of Government weapons.

THE "WARREN HASTINGS," OFFICERS.

The Government of India has sanctioned a special grant of four hundred and eighty rupees to each of the eleven Royal Indian Marine officers who were serving on board the Warren Hastings when the latter was wrecked.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following arrangement has now been definitely sanctioned to provide for events in case Sir W. Lockkart should be either at home on leave or otherwise unable to take up the Commander-in-Chief-ship when vacated by Sir George White :—Lieut.-General Sir Charles Nairne is to officiate as Commander-in-Chief with the local rank of General ; Major-General Duncan, Commanding Poona District, to command the forces in Bombay with local rank of Lieutenant-General ; Major-General Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, is to act for General Duncan ; and Colonel H. S. Tandy to act for General Hogg.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SEDITION BILL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, to-day, to protest against the Sedition Bill. It was largely attended by the native element, and vigorous speeches were made by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Bonnerjee and other leaders of the native community ; but the European Element was conspicuous by its absence.

THE DURGA MAI.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

The famous "incarnations of Durga Mai" that were causing such a furore at Sialkot have arrived in Lahore, and are at present on public view near the railway station. In a window half-concealed from view are two pretty girls, one about 8, and the other about 6, and swarming round the building are hundreds of devotees, who from time to time shout : "All hail to our mother Durga."

Men of the Khatri caste, carried away by their religious frenzy, are alleged to have cut off their tongues as a sacrifice to Durga ; and it is stated that eighty-four men in all, at Sialkot, Faridkot, Amritsar, and Lahore, have performed this act of devotion, and that in every case their tongues have been made whole by Durga Mai, who dwells in these little girls. The piece cut off is not rejoined to the maimed tongue, but a fresh piece grows in place of the severed portion. Of the eighty-four devotees, there are fourteen now with the little girls.

THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

One hundred men of the Police Training School in Phillour, who have been on duty at Peshawar since the 16th August last, are about to return to the school, and will be kept as a reserve for duty in connection with the plague.

THE SAVANTVADI MURDER.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SAVANTVADI, FEB. 15.

The murdered person was a student in the Matriculation class. A Mahomedan and two other Brahmin boys have been arrested. The corpse was found in a cavern after an eight days' search.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AT DELHI.

DELHI, FEB. 16.

Mr. Juggarnath Khunnah organized a public meeting, invited by the Delhi Piece-Goods Association and the Hindustani Mercantile Association, to consider, and pass resolutions calculated to allay the misapprehension that at present exists regarding plague rules. The meeting was largely attended by the European and native merchants, bankers and citizens of all classes. Mr. Khunnah proposed the adoption of the Bengal rules, which was unanimously carried with applause. The meeting will have beneficial effects on trade and tend to remove the wild apprehension of the people here.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Calcutta on 29th March, arriving in Mussoorie on the 31st, and thence marching to Simla.

WHEN the Afridi campaign comes to an end, General Hart will return to Belgaum district ; Brigadier-General Rolland reverting to Rangoon.

A COMPLETE list of British officers and men, who have been killed or have died of wounds in the frontier operations, will be found elsewhere.

A SECOND batch of the Tirah despatches, bringing up the account of the campaign to the concentration of the field force on the Peshawar frontier, will shortly be published.

ONE hundred scouts under Lieutenant E. W. Money, 18th Gurkha Rifles, have proceeded to join the Tirah Expeditionary force.

MAJOR RADCLIFFE, 14th Sikhs, officiates in command of the 45th Sikhs during the absence of Colonel Sawyer, on leave.

THE cost to the Assam-Bengal Railway of the repairs rendered necessary by the cyclone of the 24th of October last year, amounted to Rs. 24,663, for the Chittagong and Comilla Divisions, and the sanction of the Government of India has now been accorded to the estimate for this amount being charged against the Revenue Account of the undertaking. The estimate provided for the repairs of only such quarters as were absolutely necessary ; the remainder were not rebuilt. As usual, after an occurrence of this kind, the price of labour was almost treble for a time, and the repairs had to be carried out with great rapidity, as it was necessary to provide for the housing of the staff, so that the running of trains might be continued.

THE minute on the plague which Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote while Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1837, is reproduced elsewhere ; a copy having been placed at our disposal by the courtesy of Mr. R. P. Karkaria, of Bombay.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Tuesday, Patrick Maguire was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for misappropriating Rs. 3,659 belonging to a tea planter, named Berry. The prisoner, who used to profess to help people who had drifted into the alms-house, recovered a legacy of some £300 or £400 left to Berry by relatives in England, and spent all but £50.

MR. C. W. BOLTON, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, is gazetted as taking leave for two months and eighteen days from March 10th ; Mr. Finucane acting for him. Mr. Duncan Macpherson, as already announced, will officiate as Secretary in the General and Revenue Department, Mr. W. Maxwell relieving him as Collector of Champaran.

ONE result of the operations in the Kej Valley will be that the various forts which the tribal leaders have looked upon as strongholds will be destroyed. A beginning has already been made with those at Charbuk and Nasirabad. This will probably have a wholesome effect in keeping the tribes of Southern Baluchistan in order.

MISS FRANCES GOSLIN (of the Ladies College, Cheltenham) daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Goslin, of Calicut, and niece of the late Mrs. L. Garthwaite, has passed the final B. A. Examination of the London University in the first division, and has gained the Gilchrist medal and prize, which is awarded to the candidate who gains the highest number of marks. She has also gained first-class honours in French and qualified for the prize. She is an associate of the Cheltenham Ladies' College, and her success is especially gratifying on account of her youth.

THE report for 1897 of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund says that what may be called the backbone of the whole Dufferin Fund scheme is medical tuition. We cannot get on without medical women ; their numbers are limited, and we have to bear in mind that those who get married, as a rule, fall out of the ranks of workers. The duty of the Fund, then, so far as medical tuition is concerned, will be to keep the subject before every Local Fund Board and Municipal Council and every Native gentleman, until every large town and Native State are supplied, or until they recognise their duties so far that our reminders are unnecessary. This period may, we can only trust, be not far off : with its advent the main work of the Fund will happily cease to exist."

THE United Planters' Association of Southern India has addressed a letter to the Government of India on the exchange question. The letter is the direct outcome of the recently expressed opinion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, against which it enters a strong protest. As the Association's letter will reach the Finance Minister while he is preparing his Budget Statement, it is to be hoped that Sir James Westland will include therein something in the nature of a reply to the planters.

ALTHOUGH none of the other correspondents say so, the Vienna representative of the *Telegraph* states positively that the question of the Cretan Governorship is assuming a more acute form. "In well-informed quarters it is not denied that severe friction is possible, as Russia insists, without accepting any conditions, upon the candidature of Prince George of Greece. The Prince is already on the point of making personal efforts with the Powers to secure his nomination. The general opinion here is that the question will result in a conflict between Russia and Turkey, because the Sultan is determined to refuse his consent to the scheme, even if all the Cabinets agree to it, which is not yet the case. Affairs in the island have taken so great a turn for the worse that some amelioration is an imperative necessity."

IT is reported that the price of the Negus's neutrality on the Upper Nile is the cession to Abyssinia of the greater part of our Somaliland Protectorate, including Zeila, the principal port on the coast and the present terminus of the most important trade routes from the rich provinces of Southern Abyssinia and Somaliland.

A SAILOR named Nielsen, one of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Skandia, which arrived at Dunkirk, the other morning, was shot dead by a sentry on guard over a Government shed. The sentry, a young man of twenty-one, states that, seeing a man trespassing, he called upon him to halt, and having repeated the summons thrice as required he fired. The ball went right through the victim's chest, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly afterwards. An inquiry has been ordered to be made into the affair.

SOME startling disclosures were made at an inquest held at Cheriton, Kent, on January 6, respecting the death of an infant child whose body was found in a well at Shornecliffe Camp. The Coroner for East Kent (Mr. R. M. Mercer), in opening the inquiry, stated that this was the fifteenth child upon which he had held inquests under suspicious circumstances within a short period. He thought it was quite time that some further steps were taken to discover the murderer of these infants, and he accordingly adjourned the inquest to give the police time to unravel the mystery. The body of a newly-born child was also found concealed in a box at Ashford yesterday. The corpse when discovered was still warm, and round the neck and mouth was tightly bound a quantity of linen. A post-mortem examination showed that death was due to asphyxia produced by strangulation. Inquiries made show that there is no doubt that the whole of the seventeen infants whose bodies have been found in the district have been deliberately murdered, for in each case death was due to strangulation.

VACHER, the shepherd killer, who is now under medical observation at St. Paul Prison at Lyons, attempted to murder his warder on January 25. When the warder entered the cell Vacher struck him down with a chair which he had torn away from the wall. The attacked man was fortunately able to call for help, and so was saved by his comrades.

SOME time ago we mentioned that sugar had been found to ward off tiredness and keep up the strength under fatigue. The Prussian War Office have recently tried it on soldiers doing work, unbeknown to them, and the result has confirmed the earlier experiments. More work was done when sugar was administered instead of saccharine. The blood seems to become poor in sugar under hard muscular work.

AN extraordinary shooting affair took place on January 25, at Keystone, West Virginia. During a dance at a ball, Vance Vaughan, an awkward country youth, accidentally trod on the foot of Miss Laura Snapp, a girl of unusually good looks, and the acknowledged belle of the ball. She called upon him to apologise, but he declined, as he was unconscious of having touched her foot. She thereupon whipped a revolver out of her pocket and shot him dead. Miss Snapp, who was promptly arrested and put in gaol, says she is glad she shot him. The town is greatly excited over the murder. Many persons believe that the rudeness of the youth was not the real cause of the shooting.

THE marriage of Mr. Godfrey Baring, High Sheriff of Hampshire, of Nubia House, Cowes, with Eva Hermoine, only daughter of the Countess of Verulam, by marriage with the late Mackintosh of Mackintosh, of Moy Hall, Inverness, was celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Knights-bridge, on the afternoon of Jan. 26. The bride, who was accompanied by the Earl of Verulam, was attended by two pages —Master Angus Graham, son of Sir Richard and Lady Cynthia Graham of Netherby, and Master Ronold Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Graham—and by nine bridesmaids—the Ladies Aline, Elizabeth, Helen, Hermoine, Sibyl, and Vera Grimston, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, and sisters of the bride ; Miss Katherine Ramsay, Miss Daisy Flower, and Miss Mary Part. Lady Helen Graham, cousin of the bride, and daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, was prevented by illness from taking her place among them. The Hon. George Colville was best man. The service was choral.

IN July last a memorial, signed by the Vice-Chancellor and thirty of the most prominent members of the University of Oxford, was addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners, suggesting that the limits of age for the Civil Service of India should be made identical with those in force for Class I. clerkships in the Civil Service—viz., to twenty-four on August 1. The Commissioners, concurring in the view expressed by the memorialists that if this proposal were adopted candidates would be more thoroughly educated, and better fitted for the service of the State, and that the number of candidates would be increased, forwarded the memorial to the India Office for Lord George Hamilton's consideration, and at the end of last month received an answer from the Secretary of State for India. In this letter his lordship stated that after the careful consideration due to the position of the distinguished educational authorities who had signed the memorial which conveyed the practically unanimous opinion of all the highest authorities in Oxford, and noticing that the Civil Service Commissioners concurred with the memorial, and though he was most reluctant to come to a decision unfavourable to their wishes, he nevertheless had been unable to avoid the conclusion that it would be premature at present to reopen the question of the limits of age, the present limits only having come into force in 1896, replacing others which had been operative since 1892 only. He felt that a longer time was required to give the existing system a fair trial. If, on the one hand, the present limits of age were felt to be an evil at Oxford, and to prevent the candidates being thoroughly educated, on the other hand, it would be better that Indian officers should begin their career earlier than they now do. It was premature at present to reopen the question of the limits of age. If, after further trial, the University authorities were still of opinion that a change was required, they would no doubt bring the subject before him again, and he would then be prepared to take it again into consideration, with due regard to the views and advice of those who, under present arrangements, had so important a share in training the future members of this branch of the public service. Consequently there would be no alteration for the present in the limits of age for the Indian Civil Service.

M. CHARLES JANET has been studying the inhabitants of anthills which are not ants, and finds that some of them are parasites, notably the antennophorus, a tiny, round, shield-like animal, which fastens on the ant, willy-nilly, and lives on the nutritive liquid that ants carry. Another troublesome parasite of the ant is the discopoma camata.

SPEAKING at Treorchy (Glamorganshire) on Jan. 27 Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., said that it was impossible to pronounce a confident opinion as to the Government policy in China in the present condition of our information, but it was clear that there was a risk that the pretensions of Russia might be supported by Germany and by France, and the situation, therefore, continued to be grave. If our Southern Colonies had been brought into closer military and naval relations with the remainder of the Empire our situation in the Pacific would give us less concern, but the prospects of Australasian Federation at the moment seemed remote unless the common danger should give an impetus to the federation which was otherwise at the moment lacking. The admirable federal constitution of the Commonwealth which had been prepared by the labours of the conventions and was being completed in the present week at Melbourne, would apparently, unfortunately, be rejected by New South Wales unles that Coloney should be attracted by a concession as to the capital. A portion of the Protectionists of Victoria were also alarmed by prospects which had no terrors for other Australians less parochial. Queensland was outside the Convention, and Western Australia seemed also unlikely to come into the Commonwealth.

"ELECTROCUTION," or execution by electricity, as employed in the State of New York, appears to be rather a dubious succese, for we can hardly call a method of execution successful under which crime seems to flourish. Since 1890 there have been 40 electrocutions in the State, and records show that during the century preceding only 230 executions by other means took place. Americans explain this alarming fact in several ways. Some hold that reprieves are less seldom asked for or granted now, and others that judges believing in the painless character of the execution, have fewer scruples in condemning persons to death than formerly. Can it be possible, too, that execution has lost some of its terrors for the bad. Perhaps, after all, the common idea that electrocution is painless is somewhat mistaken. The "Arnaldo Italiano" of New York states that Giuseppe Constantini, an Italian assassin recently electrocuted there, required four different attempts, owing to the bad contact between the skin of his legs and the apparatus. Two of the discharges were applied for a minute, and still the terrified assistants could hear the victim breathing a third discharge left him with his heart beating After the fourth discharge death appeared complete. Was it complete ?

WHEN a man is a little off his balance and possessed by a fixed idea or "maggot" the Scotch say he has a "bee in his bonnet," and it would appear from the researches of Dr. Miege (see the New Iconography of the Salpetriere) that in the 15th and 16th centuries people said that such a person had a "stone in his head." If he came to himself they said a stone had been taken out of his head. Artists of the period, especially Flemish artists, represented the operation of taking out the stone with pincers. Dr. Miege concludes that such operations were performed by quacks, who only made a pretence of taking out the stone to make the patient believe that he was cured.

MR. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M.P., speaking at the tenth annual gathering in aid of the Civil Service Fund, said that only those who had experience with the War Office could understand the degree of devotion exhibited by the Civil section of that department. It was particularly necessary at this time, when people were criticising the War Office, to state that fact. He could assure them that the War Office was administered with every care and regard to economy. As an illustration of that, he quoted the fact that years ago Sir Redvers Buller, after arriving at Korti after the fall of Khartoum, declared to Lord Wolseley that it was impossible for him, having been three days out of bed and practically without sleep, to write a lengthy despatch to the War Office. Lord Wolseley suggested that he should have a bottle of champagne. Sir Redvers acted on the suggestion and wrote the despatch. When in England eight months later, Sir Red Redvers was surprised to find at the War Office that he had been debited with 7s. 6d., the cost of the bottle of champagne plus the cost of the transport of the wine to the place in which he partook of it. That in itself was an instance which contradicted the statement so freely made as to extravagance existing in the Department at Pall-mall. The War Office was on its defence, and he could assure them that, when the examination came to be made as to how it was conducted, it would result in a vindication of the staff at present employed, which was one of the most loyal bodies that served the State.

THE RAJKOTE WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, FEB. 15.

THE little town of Rajkote, situated in the wilds of Kathiawar, has just had its annual awakening. No one ever hears of Kathiawar before coming to India—much less of Rajkote. Once go there and you don't want to leave it. Not many Bombay sportsmen took advantage of the week this year, but those who did, acknowledged before they left that "fizzing" was the only word to express the time they had put in. Monday, February 7, saw the town awaken, and the wheel of gaiety opened on that night with a dance at the Gymkhana. Everyone "took the floor"—men who had never danced in their lives before came out and knocked people silly (in more ways than one) by the ease with which they wheeled their partners round the room. Dancing broke up about 1-30, and everyone, or at least nearly everyone, retired to their beds. Tuesday morning saw most of the sportsmen down on the course, some riding gallops, some watching form with eagle eyes, others discussing the prospects of the afternoon's racing, all enjoying themselves in their own particular way. The afternoon found everyone assembled at the course. Messrs. Res and Co. were there to accommodate backers. Everyone gambled more or less, but few could look back on the afternoon and wish for it over again as a money-making speculation. The racing was excellent, but the wily "oof bird" didn't flit towards the Grandstand. After the races a badminton tournament was begun at the Gymkhana, and then to dinner, etc. Wednesday was a quiet day up to 9-30 p.m., when everyone repaired to the Gymkhana in response to invitations issued by Col. and Mrs. Hunter for a fancy dress ball. We were met at the door by a puttawalla. He might have been real, but was't. He spoke the language like a native and drank whiskies and sodas like an Englishman. "Two pennorth" or "Half Scotch half Irish" was a dress which took the eye. Half the gentleman was a Scotchman—get the other side of him and he represented the purest "Paddy" ever seen. Viewed about 2-30 a.m you couldn't tell "t'other from which." Two fairy-like damsels in "Daisy Dimple" and "Daisy Belle" played havoc—chiefly over the supper course. Everything imaginable was represented from a newspaper to a milkmaid, and an awfully jolly dance was brought to an end about 3-30 a.m. Thursday morning found most people in bed. It was pouring with rain, and that was the excuse. The afternoon was devoted to racing, which was again good, and the evening before dinner to the playing off of the ties in the Badminton Tournament. Friday morning was given up to pigeon shooting matches. Of course there was the young and innocent gentleman who had never shot pigeons before, in fact nobody seemed quite sure whether he had ever had a gun in his hand. Of course he went in for every sweepstake, and of course he won two out of three. It is always so in Rajkote. Every year there is the merry "Tay" who doesn't know a gun from a candle, but he always wins the pigeon shooting matches. The afternoon was fixed for a Gymkhana, and a most enjoyable little programme of events was made up.

The shooting of the Rajkote ladies in the Lloyd Lindsay was wonderful. Three bottles had to be broken, and time after time it was done in three shots. Mr. Hudson and Miss Hunter eventually proved the winners.

Friday evening was given up to a concert—a most enjoyable show. Mr. Winter occupied the second part of the programme with his conjuring entertainment, and astonished everyone by the ease with which he deceived them. His "palming" was magnificent, and most people expected him to finish up by "palming" himself. This, however, he refused to do, and perhaps not unwisely, as if he got hidden it might be difficult to find him again.

Saturday again found everyone on the course to witness the races, and the evening was devoted to dancing at the Gymkhana. The racing had been so successful during the week that it was decided to hold an extra day on Monday. Sunday was therefore an off-day for most people. Good "kubber" of pig had been received, and four sportsmen went out to have a "dart" at them. Three boar were slain and a most excellent day spent. Monday afternoon produced good racing, and the evening was passed at the theatre, to which the Thakor Sahib of Morvi had invited everyone to witness a Guzerati play. All good things must come to an end, and this was the finale of the Rajkote Week. The expression to describe the week cannot be found. "Fizzing" goes as near as anything. Take it as "fizzing," and believe it is true.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

MIXED FOURSOME COMPETETION.

THE match season of 1897-98 is now nearly at an end, and the Foursome Competition played yesterday morning was an extra match, due to the liberality of the winner of the Forty-Twa medal, and another competitor for it in offering as a prize a gold bangle. This was won by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Heyn, with a net score of 41, while the second prize, the entrance money, amouuting to Rs. 24, was won by Mrs. Nigel-Jones and Mr. Smyth with a net score of 46. Twelve couples entered, and there were four ties. The details are as under :—

		H'cap Allowance	Gross Score	Net Total
1	Mr and Mrs J M Heyn	10	51	41
2	Mrs Nigel Jones and Mr Smyth	5	51	46
3	Miss Humphrey and Mr Humphrey	8	56	48
	Mrs Shaw and Mr Kiddle	4	52	48
5	Miss Moore and Mr Pechey	Scr	49	49
	Miss Fredoux and Mr McLaren	6	55	49
7	Mr and Mrs Osborne Marshall	2	52	50
	Miss Clark and Mr St Paul	6	56	50
9	Miss Humphrey and Mr Nixon	4	55	51
10	Miss Pedraza and Mr Forsyth.	4	58	54
	Mrs Macbeth and Mr Penny	6	60	54
12	Mrs Stansfield and Mr Spencer.	12	75	63

THE LATE STRIKE OF THE BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

As most of the demands of the officers have been granted by the company, almost all the officers of the vessels lying in port rejoined their respective steamers yesterday and resumed work. The steamers Ellora and Simla will leave to-day, the former for coast and Burmah, and the latter for the Persian Gulf. The British India steamer Patna, Commander J. A. Robertson, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with the Mails from the above ports, general cargo, and passengers on board. Commander T. J. Grier, who went from here as a passenger on board the Chanda, served as a chief officer, and Mr. G. Harvey as second officer.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREGEAR is permitted to reside out of India.

CAPTAIN W. CHITTY, on appointment to the musketry staff, is posted to Mhow Circle.

AN interesting feature of the Stokes will case, heard by Sir Francis Jeune in the Probate Court during the past few days, has (says the *Daily Chronicle*) been the knowledge of French displayed by the judge and all the counsel engaged in the suit. A great deal turned upon the construction of the Belgian law which runs in the Congo, and the civil code was read with facillty both by Bench and Bar ; indeed, two of the juniors more than once inadvertently put questions to the experts from Belgium in their own language. The principal foreign witness was, doubtless, Maitre Graux, who defended Major Lotahire when tried in Brussels for the murder of Mr. Stokes, and this gentleman's prolific answers and explanations amused and enlightened the Court. The judge showed such command of French that he discovered the omission of a word in an important article in the official Code Civile of Belgium. One of the Brussels witnesses, a member of the Bar there, bore the euphonious patronymic of Jones, and spoke English fluently.

THE novel safety boiler of M. Chatenel, a French engineer, consists of a nest of horizontal tubes placed over the furnace. Water is injected into this nest as spray—never in solid bulk—and is instantaneously evaporated and superheated. The steam producing power is remarkable, and the tubes, it is claimed, do not burn out.

LOYALTY OF NATIVE STATES IN THE MUTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your contemporary of the 4th of February a letter has been published under the signature of M. L. proposing the amalgamation of certain Native States and the breaking up of some of the small principalities for this purpose, and uniting them under the authority of one of the larger chiefships. The writer of this letter remarks, "that a careful reader of the Monumental History of the Sepoy War by Kaye and Malleson will not have failed to observe that during the regrettable troublous times of the mutiny, all the larger Native States not only held aloof, but remained loyal and firmly attached to the Paramount Power, while almost all the Chiefs who were foolish enough to rebel belonged to the lowest class of Petty Principalities.

This statement seems to me to be quite contrary to fact, as indeed almost all the Native States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Guzerat offered the greatest opposition to the march of the rebellious and mutinous sepoys under Tantia Topee, who marched backwards and forwards through Central India, Rajpootana, and Guzerat. The writer of the letter in the "Times of India" could certainly not have been in India at the time of the mutiny or he would have known that the Native Chiefs of the petty States offered the most strenuous opposition to the progress of the rebels by closing the gates of their forts and refusing food to the mutineer sepoys, and latterly they could only obtain food from the villages that were not capable of being defended through having no walled defences. Even then the mutinous sepoys had to disgorge large sums of money and jewels acquired from the loot of Gwalior and other towns to bribe the villagers to give them food. So I do not think that the deductions drawn from the writings of either Kaye or Malleson can be correct or have any weight, nor do I believe such conclusions can be deduced from their histories. At all events I can cite cases in which the petty Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India, such as Doongurpoor, Banswarra and Partabgurh, offered armed opposition with their Bheel Tribes to Tantia Topee and his mutinous sepoys on all possible occasions, besides closing their gates against them. At Pertabgurh a battle was fought, on the second attack being made, and Mahe Rawut Jeswuntsingh was fortunately assisted by the Political Agent in Meywar with three companies of the Bheel Corps, and caused Tantia Topee's Forces considerable loss. The writer speaks of Jhallawar. It must not be forgotten that the Raj Ranah of Jhallawar, the gallant Jhalla Chief, Prithee Singh, fought a battle with rebel sepoys, and although he was worsted and lost some old guns he did not permit the mutineers to loot his town, although the rebels were in overwhelming numbers. The history of the acts of loyalty of the petty Chiefs of the Native States has yet to be written, and Kaye and Malleson are not the only historians.

The career of Tantia Topee and his raids and marches through the Native States of Rajpootana and Central India and the way he eluded our flying columns, who were always endeavouring to intercept him was extraordinary, as our flying columns could rarely overtake and seldom bring him to action. His policy was not to fight, but run away and thus keep the country in a disturbed state. He most successfully pursued the old Mahratta tactics, devastating and plundering as he marched along, until I conceived the idea of providing a number of riding camels to bring our infantry soldiers up with him, when he became a fugitive and was captured. He was most successful in escaping us, as his regular infantry were all mounted and he had a large concourse of mutineer cavalry and thus evaded our flying columns until January 1859. I joined General Showers' flying column on his march to intercept Tantia Topee with the new Bhurtpoor levies on his way through Jeypoor, and after a great deal of hard marching we surprised his camp at the town of Dowsah in Jeypoor. The surprise was complete, as nearly all the horses and tattoos which had carried the mutineer sepoys were captured. They had not time to mount when the Bhurtpoor Sirdars and horsemen burst up in the fight ; the cavalry, however, showed a disposition to fight, but the moment the guns and Infantry opened on them they defiled away in good order at a steady trot on that occassion. I had the satisfaction of capturing Tantia Topee's camp elephants, horses, and private followers, but to my great regret Tantia Topee himself escaped into one of the numerous sugar-cane fields, and he fled on foot with two followers to Nurwar in Gwalior to seek assylum with his friend, Man Singh, who delivered him over to Captain Meads. Tantia Topee's force was thus broken up, and the cavalry fled into Skekawattee and Hurrianah and the Infantry dispersed scattering in all directions aided by the cover afforded by the ravines in the vicinity of Dowsaha.

Brigadier-General Showers in his despatch to Sir William Mansfield, the Chief of the staff in India, dated the 18th of January 1859, reported as follows, viz :—

"In this action I received valuable assistance from the cavalry of the Bhurtpoor State strength as per margin. I enclose the report from Captain Nixon, Officiating Political Agent, and I have to recommend to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief the services of the officers mentioned by Captain Nixon. From Captain Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the contingent into the field and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movements of the rebels, and it was by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal, that I was able to bring infantry up with the rebels. I beg to recommend the services of this officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship."

As there is apparently a good deal of misapprehension as to the attitude assumed and the behaviour of the petty Chiefs of the Native States in Rajpootana and Central India, I take leave to quote from the Narrative of Events in Rajpootana during the mutiny by the Governor-General's Agent, Brigadier-General G. St. P. Lawrence, who writes as follows, viz :—

"There was not a single European soldier in Rajputana," and in a later paragraph thus described the loyal attitude of the Rajpoot Princes and people generally during the mutiny :—

"I would point out that with three distinct mutinies in its heart, with every element for Moslem and Hindu fanaticism, with a dangerous combination among Marwar and other malcontent Nobles, with a rebel nucleus at Mandesore (Gwalior), close to the Southern Frontier, with thousands of discarded Hinuds of the lower class in the ranks of the armies of the Princes of Rajpootana, the revolt in India met with no sympathy from Rajput Rulers, nobles or population generally, that whilst our Provinces have been disorganized scenes of riot and slaughter, this vast territory has hardly called for any armed interference, but has remained a rock of strength and blessed the wise and just policy which has made British Power (relieving that of the Tartar and Mahratta dynasty) so respected and welcome as to make the Rajput feel his interest identical with ours, and threw his independent freedom in the scale with the maintenance of British supremacy."

I have made this quotation not only to refute the statements made by M. L., but also to remove erroneous impressions to the effect that the petty States revolted, but also to remove the wrong views held by others, we ought to regard the Native States as the bulwarks of our Empire in India, and they proved themselves to be so during the mutiny, for when rebellion raged against our Government the nineteen Chiefships in Rajputana remained faithful to their Treaties, and I, therefore, consider M. L.'s letter is designed to cause unrest and discontent amongst the Native Chiefs generally, and its mischievous effects answered and counteracted, for now-a-days the English newspapers printed in India are much read and studied by the Native Princes and are viewed as indications of the intentions of the Government of India towards their principalities. The insidious proposal to amalgamate certain Native States on any pretext is certain to produce friction and be resented. You cannot place one Zamindar's village under the authority of another Zamindar, without, in a short time, causing a blood feud.

In a recent article you reviewed the remarks written by Mr. Lionel Ashburner in the "Westminster Magazine," in which he demonstrated that the whole of the discontent prevailing in India arose from our interference with the hereditary tenant right of the cultivator of the land, and this is unquestionably the case. I, therefore, deprecate the publication of letters like that of M. L., and take up my pen to vindicate the petty Chiefs from the aspersion cast upon them for their conduct during the mutiny, which although purporting to be the outcome of "Monumental History" are in point of fact not true, and such letters can only cause unrest amongst a class of people who are at present perfectly quiet and contented, notwithstanding the elements of sedition prevailing now-a-days. If M. L. has any experience in the affairs on which he writes so glibly he must know that under the Hindu system of law and general custom on the demise of a Native Chief there is never any difficulty in obtaining a successor, and the privilege is usually conceded to the deceased chief's widow to select a successor, and her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation guaranteed to the Native Chiefs the right to adopt their successors. I would also remark that whatever any Native Chief might say to M. L.'s proposals, an amalgamation of one Native State with another would be resented by their subjects as tending to place one clan of Rajputs under the authority of another clan, whereas at present they are under the parental control of the British Government.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 10.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate is to be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on Friday, the 4th March next, at 5-15 p.m.

The first business will be to appoint three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year, and to appoint the new Fellows to Faculties.

The subject of suspending, on account of the bubonic plague, the operation of Regulation 2 of the Regulations relating to the Wilson Philological lectureship will be considered, and Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., will move a resolution for its suspension during the first term of 1897-98. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will move a motion with the object of supplying the omission, as to the oral examination in English, from the regulations relating to the Intermediate Science Examination. Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E., will propose that the following *N. B.* be added to Regulation 1 in Civil Engineering, page 75 of the Calendar for 1897-98 :—

"*N. B.*—A Diploma in Agriculture under the new regulations will be conferred on those candidates who have passed the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture under the old regulations, provided that they have passed the Previous Examination and the practical examinations prescribed under the new regulations, which are not included in the old regulations. If they have not passed the examinations under the old regulations with the percentage of marks now necessary under the new, it will be necessary for the candidates to present themselves again for examination in those subjects in which they failed to obtain the necessary percentage."

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade has given notice of his intention to propose in reference to Government letter dated September 30,1897 :—

(1) That the Senate re-affirm the principle adopted by it in its resolutions (published on pages 442 and 443 of the calendar of 1896-97) on the recommendation of three out of the four Faculties, by an overwhelming majority after a full and lengthy discussion of the whole question.

(2) That the Senate is of opinion that the hesitation and doubt felt by the Government on the subject were partly due to the defective way in which the resolutions were submitted by the Syndicate to Government, unaccompanied by any statement of the circumstances under which the resolutions were passed, and a report of the discussion which took place both in the Faculties and Senate.

(3.) That the principle involved is neither novel nor radical, as it has been recognized in past by some English and Scotch Universities, and by the Madras University, and has also been given effect to by the University of Bombay, in many existing regulations (*N.B.* pages 42, 43, 46, 54, 68, 70, 71, 84 and 88).

(4) That the Senate is further of opinion that the resolutions, if carried into effect, will result not in lowering the value of the degree, but will ensure a more thorough mastery of the subjects than is the case now, and by reducing the elements of chance, discourage cram, and promote the efficiency of the examination test.

(5) That a Committee of the Senate (consisting of gentlemen to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft a reply to the Government letter on the lines stated above, and with power to suggest further limitations as regards number of years, or the grouping of subjects, which they may deem necessary with a view to meet the objections of Government, and to submit their report to the Senate for approval within four weeks.

THE PLAGUE CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very much interested in your terse review of yesterday of the pathogenic account given by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett of the plague bacilli, how they are propagated, how destroyed in a human body, or multiplied synchronously with the death of the patient. Dr. Fawcett has given us an invaluable practical and scientific outcome of his experience ready for application, which is *the* thing now essential in relieving the helpless millions of this ruthless scourge. I beg leave to quote one passage from your article in which there appears a ray of hope in this direction ;—" Dr. Fawcett points out that Professor Haffkine's protective lymph when injected into the system is fatal to the bacillus and prevents its reproduction. He is satisfied that along that or a similar line will be found not only a preventive but a cure for plague ; an opinion which Lord Lyster would cordially endorse, for it coincides with the recommendation to the Secretary of State a year ago that a remedy for plague should be sought in that direction. Having been sought and found it should now be utilised either by itself or supplementing other measures." In the letter which you did me the honour of publishing about a year and a-half ago, when plague first appeared in Bombay, I pointed this out—both Professor Haffkine and Dr. Lustig having prepared the serums since, each of which stands on its own distinctive merits. You are right in urging that this measure should be supplemented by other remedies. What I have proposed as an official elsewhere, you will kindly allow me to state here in the interests of suffering humanity. While suggesting in your columns the preparation of serums for the plague bacillus I had explained at length the necessity of purifying infected houses and streets by means of fire. Latterly, a Committee was sent out from Germany to Bombay to study the plague etiology. According to a Medical Journal published in Lisbon, entitled the *Archinos de Medicina*, that Committee, I find, has experimented upon the effects produced on the plague bacillus by subjecting it to heat. The following are its authoritative conclusions :—" One of the points to which the German Committee specially directed its attention was the study of the resistance of the specific agents (germs) of the plague outside the human organism. Pure cultures, old and recent, from divers sources, submitted during 15 minutes to the temperature of 70° becomes completely dead. In a series of experiments employing cultures in broth submitted during 10 minutes, to 55°, 60° and 70° centigrade came to the identical result. At 80° five minutes are sufficient to produce a complete neutralisation. The temperature of ebullition (boiling point) is immediately mortal for the germs of the plague. Submitted to the direction of sunlight in thin layers upon glass, the germs of the plague are destroyed in 60 minutes." The habitations which are generally subject to plague infection in the cold weather, show a temperature varying from 50° to 65°, and generally even less, while this low temperature is specially aggravated by the foul air usually pervading in such abodes as the aforesaid, which, with the aid of the imported poison, introduces the plague germs with great facility into the human system, these germs further finding a breeding ground in beddings, clothings, furniture, and other material of houses, which are generally of a filthy and fragile character. Since the germs are found highly susceptible to the destroying effects of heat, the measures of cleanliness and disinfection must be accompanied by the use of fire in infected rooms and streets, which to be effective must be sustained and diffused. The sweeping measures of cleanliness and disinfections accompanied by searching volumes of heat kept up in the affected localities, in a thorough and duly sustained manner, must surely drive off the plague from any infected house or street—which I may will urge from actual experience. You have mentioned one fortunate circumstance, as the result of Dr. Fawcett's business-like experiments, that the plague bacillus when once killed, leaves no spores or seeds like the Anthrax bacillus. The campaign against the plague is thus simplifed. As further means of saving the distressed multitudes from the aggravations of plague, I would respectfully suggest that the time is come for the Government to seriously consider the desirableness or otherwise of huddling together plague patients in one common place where concentrated, instead of isolated poison of a house must exist—not to say anything of the shocks attending the system, the segregations of the healthy and the contacts outside the city limits being of ecourse of unquestioned value. I do not exclude from this consideration the desirable, but very early, removals of plague patients from a half-infected abode and other measures of vigilance and kindly watch and supervision, which need not include the very repugnant removals of patients in advanced or dying stages, who may be affected with ordinary fevers.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Bandora, Feb. 15.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th February 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98................	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 12th February 1898..................	6,462,700
Balance to be remitted from 13th February to 31st March 1898..........................	3,537,600

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
REGATTA.
THIRD DAY.

On the third and concluding day of the Regatta a programme of three events was prepared and the yachts which had competed on the previous days were grouped together under two classes, A. and B. This arrangement made the necessity of a bigger handicap, and a very handsome allowance of time had to be given by some of the larger yachts. Mr. Shields kindly placed one of the P. and O. launches at the disposal of the committee, and as the course took the yachts up to and round Elephanta an enjoyable sea trip could be made. A fair number of people were on board, and under the guidance of one of the committee a good view of the races was obtained. A tribute should have been given to Mr. Shields for the loan of the launch for Tuesday, but under a misapprehension reference was made to the chartering of the launch, whereas it was an spontaneous offer on his part. A good stiff breeze was blowing from the north-west, with a leaning to the latter point and with a squally tendency. The first item was a handicap limited to two minutes per mile, the course being the longest sailed during the regatta. The Violet secured first prize on the handicap and the Nanta got another second, making three second prizes during the regatta. Bon voyage home to-day thou welcome sportsman ! A capital race in the second event gave the first place to Pixie, and the Abyssinia's cutter secured first place in the last race. Captain Macaulay officiated in the capacity of starter and judge. The following are the particulars of the day's racing :—

1st race.—Handicap for yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list which have raced on one of the previous days of the regatta. The handicap will be limited to 2 minutes per mile. Entrance Rs. 10. 1st prize, Rs. 200 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 80 ; 3rd prize, Rs. 40. Eight boats to start or no third prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

Course No. 11, (reversed) viz., from Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon, round Elephanta Spit Buoy, round the 2 Red Channel Buoys, N. and W.-N.-W. of Butcher Island, respectively, leaving all marks to port, and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course, 15·4 miles.

Boat's name	Entered by	
Violet	Commdr T G Finny	1
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell	2
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard	3
Kismet	Mr W P Symmonds	0
Red Rose	Mr C E Palmer	0
Chita	Mr E Comber	0
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal	0
Mannikin	Officers R A	0

HANDICAP.

	Kismet m s	Red Rose m s	Violet m s	Isca m s	Mannikin m s
Turquoise Chita Stella Nanta Melody allow...	7 42	11 33	15 24	19 15	25 40
Kismet	......	3 51	7 41	11 33	17 53
Red Rose	......	......	3 51	7 42	11 7
Violet	......	......	.....	3 51	10 15
Isca	......	......	......	......	6 25

The times read :—

	Actual h	m	s	Corrected h	m	s
Violet	5	4	17	2	18	53
Nanta	4	51	11	2	21	11
Turquoise	4	52	21	2	22	21
Kismet	5	0	58	2	23	16
Red Rose	5	5	2	2	23	29
Chita	4	59	31	2	29	31
Isca	5	26	33	2	37	18
Mannikin	5	34	47	2	33	57

At the sight of the preparatory flag preparations were being made on the yachts, but it was observed that neither the Melody nor the Stella were getting under canvas and neither of these yachts crossed the line at the start. Ten entries were marked on the programme, and all but the two yachts mentioned above crossed at the sound of the starting signal. It was a capital start ; and on the boats getting away all in a bunch, Chita was over first, followed by Violet with Nanta, Red Rose, Turquoise, Kismet, Mannikin and Isca. When the yachts showed up from the stern of the Afghan they all seemed to be in a bunch, but individual mention as to lead was impossible. The Nanta came away down on the way home and secured the first gun one minute ten seconds away from the Turquoise, Chita third, with Kismet, Violet, Red Rose, Chita, Isca, and Mannikin, but this order was affected by the handicap and the placing altered as above.

2nd race.—Handicap for yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list (including Tomtit Class boats) that have raced on one of the previous days of the regatta, and that do not enter for Class A Race. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 100 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 40 ; 3rd prize, Rs. 20. Eight boats to start or no third prize. To start at 2-45 p.m.

Course No. 10, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port round the 2nd Red Channel Buoy, W.-N.-W. and N. of Butcher Island, respectively, leaving both to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag on Moorings Buoy : N E of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beecon, leaving it to starboard and thence round North Karanaja Buoy, leaving it to ssarboard, finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·54 miles,

Boat's name.	Entered by	
Pixie	Messrs. E. H. Smetham & G. E. Howse	1
Midget	Officers, R. A.	2
Tomtit	R. H. Hopkins	3
Lorna	M. P. Baird	0
Cygnet	E. C. Richards	0
Teal	W. Murray	0
Coralie	C. H. Byrne	0
Eileen	C. A. R. Crommelin	0
Princess	F. A. Little	0

HANDICAP.

	Tomtit, Pixie, Coralie & Teal m s	Lorna Midget May & Cygnet. m s
Princess and Eileen allow...	12 20	18 45
Tomtit, Pixie, Coralie and Teal	"	6 15

The times read :—

	Actual h	m	s	Corrected h	m	s
Pixie,	5	10	2	2	12	32
Midget	5	16	56	2	13	41
Tomtit	5	11	26	2	16	56
Lorna	5	23	37	2	19	42
Cygnet	5	25	41	2	21	56
Teal	5	24	8	2	26	38
Coralie			Gave up			
Eileen			Did not finish			
Princess			Did not finish			

Punctually to the scheduled time the signal for starting was given and the yachts got away to a capital start. As in the previous race ten entries were received, but only time boats crossed the line, May being the yacht which failed to turn up. Eileen got over the line before the gun was fired and had to be recalled, consequently she passed last but one, Cygnet bringing up the rear. Princess was first round the Tucker Beacon leading well away from the Pixie, with Eileen third, followed by the Tomtits, but the distance was too great to distinguish the smaller boats. The Eileen appeared to lead up the reach, but a steamer, the Feronia obstructed the view. Pixie showed up from the Feronia's bows first, with Eileen second. The latter was observed to stand in for home before reaching the North Karanja Buoy, and enquiries elicited that she filled or was making water. Pixie came away up and passed first.

3rd race.—Man-o'-war and bona-fide Ships' open boats in service rig. Time allowances according to R. N. rules. Entrance Rs. 3. 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 3-0 p.m.

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W.-N.-W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course, 9·6 miles.

Boat's name.	Entered by	
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lt L H Richardson	1
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	2
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr G W Silvester	0
H M S Plassy's Cutter	Lt & Cmdr A B Prance	0
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lieut L H Richardson	0
H M S Magdala's Galley	Lieut L H Richardson	0

The time read :—

	Actual h	m	s
Abyssinia's Cutter	4	46	30
Dockyard Cutter	4	59	56
Magdala's Cutter	4	55	20
Plassey's Cutter	4	55	45
Abyssinia's Cutter (2)	Did	not	finish
Abyssinia's Cutter (3)	Did	not	finish

Seven entries were down, but one of the Abyssinia's cutters did not turn up, and only six starters crossed. The Magdala's cutter was the first over, followed by the Dockyard boat. The Abyssinia had two representatives in the 28 footer and 27 footer cutters which passed third and fifth respectively. The Magdala's gally was three minutes late in gettings away, and as she was allowed that handicap by all the others, she lost any advantage she might have been expected to gain. However, she made good time and kept well up. Going down to North Karanja Buoy the Magdala's cutter was leading. The Abyssinia's cutter took the lead from the North Kajanja Buoy and came away from the Dockyard cutter, winning a good race by three minutes and twenty-six seconds. The last two boats did not finish.

THE STAMP BILL.
PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION VIEWS.

In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, the Presidency Association says:—The Council apprehends that the alterations in the existing law, which have been proposed in the Bill, will appreciably add to the already heavy burdens of taxation under which the people of this country suffer, will throw the greater part of the increased taxation on the poorer population, who are already in a deplorable condition of poverty, will greatly inconvenience ordinary business transactions, will injure the credit and borrowing capacity of the agricultural classes, and will otherwise prove detrimental to public interests.

Notwithstanding the great poverty of India, and the great wealth of England, with a few insignificant exceptions, the Indian Stamp Duties are much heavier than the corresponding English duties.

The Indian Stamp duties being thus considerably higher than the English duties, the Council submits, that it is desirable that the Stamp Act should be amended in the direction of rendering the Indian duties much lighter, and not in such a way as to increase substantially the burden of indirect taxation.

The Council thinks that the agriculturists, the labouring classes, mechanics, petty shopkeepers, and the poorer people generally, will be the greatest sufferers from the amendments that are proposed to be made in the stamp laws, and that the burden of the increased taxation is likely to fall most heavily on them.

An acknowledgment of a debt exceeding Rs. 20, whether attested by a witness or not, is under the existing law liable to a stamp of one anna ; the Bill proposes that if such an acknowledgment be attested by a witness, it will be liable to an "ad valorem" duty as a bond of its amount or value. In the number of transactions of payments and repayments that ordinarily occur between a village saukar and his debtors the merchants, and the petty dealers, who take goods from him on credit for sale, between the principal merchants and his agents, it is exceedingly desirable that there should exist the best possible evidence of what is received on either side. In the majority of cases, the person who borrows or receives goods is illiterate. In such cases, if an acknowledgment is taken at all it would be practically useless unless it is attested. Even in cases where the borrower of money, or the receiver of the goods, is able to sign his name, the person lending or giving would ordinarily wish to have an attested acknowledgment, in order that the other party to the transaction may not be able to dispute it. To the ryot, who is sometimes at the mercy of the money-lenders, there can be no greater protection against the fraud of the saukar, than that he should have an attested acknowledgment of what he repays or gives towards the satisfaction of his debt. If such acknowledgments are to be charged with duty as bonds, the result would be that the ryot would either suffer heavily by the payment of heavy stamp duties, or attested acknowledgments would have to be dispensed with altogether. When the saukars and the supplier of goods see that they are deprived of the most important evidence of their transactions, they would either decline to deal with the ryot or demand from him additional profit or interest to cover the additional risk. On the other hand, if there be no attested record of the repayments made by the ryot, he would be deprived of an important safeguard against fraud being practised upon him. The Council thinks that the attestation of the record of these transactions is so useful in the interest of both the lender of moneys and the supplier of goods, and their constituents, that the Legislature should rather encourage than discourage them. Obstacles in the shape of heavy stamp duties ought not to be placed, so as to prevent the record of these transactions from being attested.

In reference to Article 5 of the Schedule, the Council observes that the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows that it is intended merely to meet the case of equitable mortgages. The Council thinks that it is desirable to retain the language of Article 29 of the present Act ; it is not correct to speak of an equitable mortgage as an agreement to mortgage. An equitable mortgage is a complete contract in itself, and is not merely an agreement for a future mortgage. The language and the position of this section of the article are likely to be interpreted as providing for the taxing of a preliminary agreement for entering into a formal mortgage bond. Such an agreement precedes the investigation into the mortgagor's title, and the drawing up of the mortgage deed. Such an agreement may, by reason of imperfectness in the mortgagor's title, or some other cause, fall through altogether, and may not be followed up by an advance of money and mortgage. The Council thinks that it is not probably the intention of the framers of the Bill to place a preliminary agreement for entering into mortgage to be followed by a formal document, on a different footing from other preliminary agreements, and it prays that either the language of the 29th Article of the present Act be retained, or that the amendment be differently worded, in order that a preliminary agreement for a mortgage may not become liable for the payment of "ad valorem" duty as an equitable mortgage.

In connection with the question of stamp duty on Equitable Mortgages, it may be further observed that a regulation of duties according to the periods within which the loan is made repayable, as it exists in the present Act, is very resonable, and it is desirable that no alteration be made in that direction.

Again, though the Honourable Mover of the Bill states that the duty in connection with Equitable Mortgages is taken from the English Act, the Indian duty is double the English duty. The Indian duty proposed is on a scale of Re. 1 on Rs. 1,000, *i.e.* 1-1000th of the amount secured, while the English duty is on a scale of one shilling on one hundred pounds, *i.e.*, 1-2000th of the amount.

In reference to Bills of Exchange and cheques, such instruments of the value of Rs. 20 and less have been for the first time made chargeable with duty on the ground that no such exemption exists in England. This duty is likely to fall more on the poorer people. The Council submits, that if the analogy of English law is to be resorted to, let it not be in the direction of enhancing the burden of the subject. The analogy should be completed by reducing the duty to the English scale. The analogy of the English law also demands that bills payable at more than one year after date or sight should be allowed to be stamped on the Bill of Exchange principle, and not as bonds. There is no exception made in case of such Bills in England.

With reference to the proposed definitions of Bill of Exchange and Bill of Exchange payable on demand, it may be pointed out that they would include letters of instructions from constituents to their agents instructing them to draw on other persons for sums of money due, and the authority give in writing from one person to another to disburse money on any account whatever, and would not exempt from duty even instructions for payment given by the head of an office to his subordinates, or by the head of a household to the members of his family or his servants—in short, the definitions are so exceedingly wide, that it is difficult to conceive any form of instructions in writing which they would not embrace. This would considerably hamper every day business, and render the daily internal transactions of an office or family liable to duty.

In connection with leases, it is proposed to charge an instrument of perpetual lease with duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to ten years' average annual rent. The case of prepetual leases is, it is submitted, covered by sub-clause 3 of clause (a) of Article 35. As the majority of such leases are likely to relate to lands taken up for agricultural improvements, it is most undesirable that these leases should require any very heavy stamp.

In reference to mortgages, it seems that under the English Law instruments of mortgage, whether with possession or not, are charged with duty as bonds, and not as conveyances ; and instruments of collateral, auxiliary, additional or substituted security are charged with only 1-5th the duty on bonds. In cases of mortgages with possession and without possession, the Indian duty is eight and four times respectively the English duty on corresponding instruments, and in the case of instruments of collateral, auxiliary, additional or substituted security the Indian duty is double the duty on corresponding English instruments. Considering the extreme poverty of the majority of the Indian borrowers and mortgagors, the Council would suggest that it is particularly desirable that the duty on these instruments should be brought down to the English scale.

The Council also begs to observe, that as a mortgage is a mere security for the repayment of a loan, it is improper to charge it as highly as an instrument of sale out and out. The legislation in England has proceeded on this principle, and it sees no reason why the principle should be departed from in this country. In connection with this question, it may be pointed out, that an Indian mortgagee in the Mofussil has not the privilege of an English mortgagee of bringing the mortgaged property to sale without the intervention of the court invoked by a regular suit, and that an Indian mortgage is more unlike a conveyance than an English document of a corresponding description.

The explanation attached to Article 40 makes an instrument of mortgage in which the mortgagor gives to the mortgagee a power of attorney to collect rents, in parts howsoever small, chargeable with the higher duty of a Conveyance. But it often happens that the mortgagee is authorised to collect rents only so far as they are needed for the payment of Government revenue on the mortgaged lands, or the premia for insuring the same. In such cases, it would be exceedingly hard if the higher duty has to be paid in respect of the whole of the amount of the mortgage.

In reference to Promissory Notes, the Bill proposes to make a Promissory Note payable on demand (which hitherto used to be charged with one anna stamp duty as a Bill of Exchange payable on demand) liable to "ad valorem" duty as a Bill of Exchange not payable on demand. The reason for this alteration is stated to be that such a Promissory Note is (1) in the nature of a continuing security, and (2) in England pays duty as a bill or note not payable on demand. Now, in matters of promissory notes and bonds, the Indian Legislature have from 1878 so studiously attempted to depart from the English law, that it would not be proper to appeal to it to support a case of enhancement of duty. Under the Stamp Act of 1869, the expression "Bond" meant only a document whereby a person obliged himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation should be void if a specified act was performed or was not performed, and a "Promissory Note" meant an instrument whereby the maker engaged absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight. By the Stamp Act of 1879, the definition of a bond was so extended as to include a promissory note attested by a witness, and not payable to order or bearer, the definition or promissory note was dropped altogether, and a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note made payable at more than one year after date or sight was made chargeable with duty as a bond. In England a Promissory Note is liable to duty only as such, whether it be attested or not, and whether it be payable within one year or not.

The effect, therefore, of the alterations made in 1879 was to convert a promissory note attested by a witness, or payable at more than a year after demand or sight, into a bond, for stamp purposes. The present Bill, while it attempts to place a promissory note payble on demand on the footing of a bill of exchange not payable on demand, for purposes of stamps, because it is so under the Englih law, retains the law of 1879 in charging duty as bonds, certain classes of promissory notes, which under the English law are liable only to the duty of promissory notes. It also makes a divergence from the English law, in charging a mere acknowledgment of liability when attested, with the duty of a bond. The Council submits that, if the Indian law as regards the duty of promissory notes and bonds is to be made similar to the English law, let that be done in all matters, and not in referrence to one or two items.

Next, the previous Acts appear to have fixed the duty of anna in respect of promissory notes payable on demand after much consideration, bearing in mind the difference of ways of conducting business in India and in England, the condition of the people and the comparative higher rates in India of the duty on other documents. The Council begs leave to draw the attention of His Excellency in Council to the fact that, according to the usage of doing business in India, a promissory note is not necessaryly a continuing security here as in England. Here among merchants and borrowers it is usual to take moneys or goods from time to time under an arrangement, and on each occasion a promissory note is passed, and finally a formal document is given. The mortgagor receives money in parts according to his needs, and passes promissory notes, which are surrendered when the formal mortgage bond is executed. It would be exceedingly hard if these preliminary transactions have to pay the duties of bills not payable on demand. This innovation will work very oppressively on merchants and others, who require moneys for temporary use, and it would seriously interfere with ordinary business transactions.

This alteration will interfere with business in another way. A promissory note under the Bill would be liable to duty exceeding one anna ; and unless it is executed out of British India, it would have to be written on a paper bearing impressed stamp under section 11 of the Bill, corresponding with section 19 of the existing Act. Now, on numerous occasions promissory notes have to be passed at times and places at which impressed stamp would not be available. It would thus lead to extreme inconvenience and to obstruction of business to require that an instrument of the kind should be written on an impressed stamp paper.

The Council next begs to point out that the amendment proposed by section 12 will operate very harshly on the people. The section requires the person whose duty it is to cancel an adhesive stamp to write on or across the stamp his name or the name of the firm, with the true date of so writing, and the person failing to cancel stamp in this manner is to be dealt with criminally, and is liable to pay a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. It will be a long time before this new provision of law is likely to be well-known, and to some people its knowledge will hardly reach at all. In most cases the omission to cancel the stamp would be the result of ignorance, press of business, or mere oversight. A provision of this kind does not exist in the English law. The Council protests strongly against the enactment of a provison which would render the majority of people who are compelled to use adhesive stamp liable to criminal punishment, while they do not entertain the slightest criminal intention.

The Council also begs to object to the new clause added to the old provisions in section 64 of the Bill. It submits, that such a vague penal provision should not appear in the statute book. There is nothing to be said against providing adequate punishment for dishonest or fraudulent acts, but a vague provision which may render innocent people liable to punishment is most objectionable. It may be pointed out that, under this amendment a barrister giving honest advice to his client in a matter of stamp duty is liable to conviction by a Criminal Court and the payment of a fine of Rs. 5,000.

Finally, the Council begs to observe, that the Bill in the form in which it has been placed before the Legislative Council, is harsh and oppressive. It seeks to introduce into India provisions in the English Act which are favourable to the exchequer ; but ignoring at the same time the provisions of the same enactment which are in favour of the subject. Under the circumstances it prays that it should not pass in its present form.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan, leaves for England, to-day, by the French mail steamer Laos, for the benefit of his health, carrying with him the hearty good wishes of his numerous friends for his safe and speedy return. His Highness, who has royal blood in his veins, is a kinsman of the late Shah of Persia, and intends to travel through various parts of Europe. During the visitations of famine and plague his Highness rendered yeoman services to the suffering poor by his private charities and by daily feeding, hundreds of people at several places. The following brief sketch of the life of the young nobleman appeared in the last edition of the Maclean's guide to Bombay, with his portrait as the frontispiece :—

His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan, who can trace his descent without a break to the Prophet of Islam, is, besides, a kinsman of the Shah of Persia. His Highness is the spiritual head of the Knoja community which has been known as an enlightened, enterprising and active race in Bombay, and is also an acknowledged leader of the whole Mahomedan community. His Highness' descent from the illustrious ancestor, the chivalrous Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, gives him a place of the first importance among the community ; and he has myriades of followers in Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Khorasan, on remote shores of Eastern Africa, and in the still more inaccessible valleys of Central Asia. For several centuries his ancestors ruled in Egypt as the Benifatimite Khalifs. The history of his Highness' forefathers has been of a most adventurous and romantic kind. Hasan Ali Shah (better known in India as the Aga Khan) was born in Persia in the year 1800, and was the first settler of the family in this country. Being a warrior, a statesman, and a religious head of eminence he was easily able to have himself appointed as the governor of the turbulent province of Kirman. The late Fateh Ali Shah, one of the ablest rulers that ever sat on the Persian throne, considered it proper and judicious to give the hand of his favourite daughter in marriage to this graceful, high-spirited, and sagacious administrator of Kirman. That was certainly an important epoch in the annals of Persia, as it was the early dawn of the modernising movement of that country. Hasan Ali Shah proved himself to be a merciful but a firm administrator. Within a short time the Shah was convinced of the brilliant abilities of his public and favourite servant. Hasan Ali, in spite of intrigues, opposition, rivalry and jealousy on the part of his colleagues, managed to retain the confidence and favour of his imperial master. Gradually differences arose between the Persian monarch and Hasan Ali Shah which widened into misunderstanding of a serious nature. The culminating point was reached when the latter had to seek protection in British India, where he found good scope for his exceptional abilities. In the first Afghan war, Hasan Ali rendered numerous invaluable services to the English which secured for him their friendship and gratitude. Subsequently in the Scinde campaign, Hasan Ali was again the man who assisted the British in subduing the frontier tribes, as the majority of them consisted of his spiritual followers. These were the unmistakable proofs of his loyalty and great attachment to the British rule. Curiously enough Hasan Ali thought it politic to settle himself down in Bombay, despite the fact that he had large and rich estates in other parts of India. He received a pension from the British Government and the title of His Highness. Racing, hunting and sporting were the chief pleasures of his life. Horseracing became such a passion with him that even in his old age when he was weak and partially blind he was seen riding past the Grandstand on a led horse, roused by the mere vicinity of the race-horses he loved. On the death of Hasan Ali Shah in 1881 he was succeeded by Aga Ali Shah, who, during the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson, sat as additional member of Council for some time. He died in 1885, leaving an only son, the present Aga Khan, by his third wife who was the daughter of Nizam-ud-Daulah, who had fomerly helped Aga Ali Shah's father at the Persian court before renouncing the world to lead a life of retirement and contemplation. Under her fostering care, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah received a very liberal education. He was placed under an English tutor. He had already been grounded in the History of Persia and the writings of its great poets by his father, who engendered in his son a love for Arabic and Persian literature. His natural talents, his pains-taking nature and his thirst for knowledge and learning have helped him to make remarkable progress in literature and history. He has a great predilection for history and biography, and his library is replete with standard works on these subjects. He has also acquired a proficiency in philosophy, theolgy and modern and ancient history. He has studied Shakespeare, Milton, Macaulay, Scott, and other poets and standard authors. His Highness is a patron of the turf and a *persona grata* of the best English and native societies. Last year he sent a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen on the completion of her sixty years' reign, and it was encased in a rich and beautiful gold casket. The Aga presided at a public meeting of the Mahomedans in Bombay, which voted an address to her Majesty. He was chosen as a delegate to take the address to Simla, where he was the guest of his Excellency the Viceroy. His charities are innumerable. When famine and plague were rife, he supported numerous families, and his help to the Government authorities was most valuable at a critical juncture. During the Mahomedan-Hindu riots of 1893, the Khojas did not take any part in the disturbances, chiefly owing to his exertions. He married, in January 1897, the daughter of his uncle, the late Aga Jangishah, who was assassinated at Mecca by a party of fanatics.

When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in Bombay in 1874, he paid a visit to the late Aga Khan at his bungalow, and presented him with a book containing an authograph with his own hands.

LORD WILLIAM NEVILL'S CASE.
NATURE OF THE CHARGE.

Lord William Nevill who was on Monday, sentenced to five years' penal servitude, surrendered himself to Inspector Hare at the office of Sir George Lewis on a charge of fraud, arising out of the case relating to certain promissory notes recently heard in the High Courts, in which Mr. Samuel Lewis, the money-lender, was plantiff, and Mr. Spender Clay, an officer in the Guards, was the defendant. The magisterial enquiry in which particulars of the case were made known came on in the Extradition Court at Bow-street.

The charge against the defendant was that of having unlawfully, and with intent to defraud, by means of false and faudulent pretences, induced Herbert Henry Spender Clay to write and affix his name to certain papers in order that the same might be used as valuable securities.

Mr. Horace Avory (instructed by Mr. Sims, of the Treasury), appeared for the prosecution ; Sir George Lewis defended.

In his opening Mr. Avory said these proceedings were taken under Section 19 of the Larceny Act, and in consequence of facts which came to light at the trial of a recent action before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, which was brought by a Mr. Samuel Lewis against Mr. Clay to recover the sum of over £11,000 on two promissory notes alleged to have been signed by that gentleman. The trial in question resulted in a verdict for the defendant. This prosecution had nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, the plaintiff in the action, but was undertaken by the Public Prosecutor in the performance of his public duty. Mr. Clay was a young man who came of age in June, 1893, when he became entitled to considerable property. He was a second lieutenant in the Life Guards, and had known Lord William Nevill since he was a child. On the 4th of June, 1896, Mr. Clay was staying at "The Hermitage," Ascot, for the races, and Lord William was one of the party. One day while he was at Ascot Lord Willian Nevill entered Mr. Clay's bedroom with a roll of paper, and said he wanted him to witness his signature to a document. The roll was laid on the writing table and opened. It appeared to be a rol of cartridge or blotting paper with four holes in it and underneath was a document, which Lord William said related to his sister's divorce proceeding, and was connected with her marriage settlements and he requested Mr. Clay to sign his name in the spaces which had been cut in the cartridge paper. Mr Clay said he should like to the document to which he was required to affix his signature and defendant replied, "Surely you can trust me. You have known me long enough for that. If you like I will let you see the document, but I would rather you would trust me." On this Mr. Clay signed his name in the spaces provided, and defendant took the ducument away. Mr. Clay heard ne more of the matter for some time, but it was now known that beneath this cartridge or blotting paper were two promissory notes--one for £3,115, dated June 15, 1896 drawn at three months, and the other the other for £5,0000, drawn at six monts, both payable to Mr Samuel Lew as of Cork-street. There were also beneath the blotting paper two letters authorising Mr. Lewis to pay the proceed of these notes to Lord William Nevill. As soon as the defendant had obtained the signatures he took the document to Lewis and negotiated them. The first note was accepted by Mr. Lewis in payment of a cheque, and the second be discounted at the rate of 40 per cent., so that the net cash proceeds to the defendant was £2,900. The former note fell due on September 18,1896 and on September 7, the defendant wrote to Mr. Lewis asking him to send the usual notice to him alone and not to Mr. Clay and he intended to make an arrangement with him. When he received the notification from Mr. Lewis as to the date on which the note fell due, the defendant wrote to him again, saying that he did not wish Mr. Clay to be communicated with until he had arranged with him. Mr Lewis agreed to renew the the first note on payment of the interest, and this was paid by the defendant, who at the same time asked Mr. Lewis to forward him two bill stamps. On December 2 Mr. Clay was in barracks at Regent's-park, when the defendant called upon him, and said he had some more documents which he wished him to witness. "Why have you come all this way" said Mr. Clay. "Surely you could have got some one nearer." The defendant replied. "It will save me a £20 stamp if you sign this in the same way as the other. A gentleman named Norman who is a Roman Catholic, wishes to leave money to a charity, but his relations, who are all Protestants, will not help him with the documents." The defendant produced the "document," as before, coverd with blotting or cartridge paper with four holes in it. Mr. Clay noticed that this story about Mr. Nsrman and his charitable intentions was different from that the defendant told at Ascott, and, though he signed the document, as soon as defendant left he spoke to a brother officer about it, and on his recommendation consulted his solicitons. As a result of his interview the same evening he wrote to the defendrnt, saying that he was not at all sure he had not compromised himself, and that he intended to call upon him in morning with a gentlemen from his solicitor's office. Upon this the defendant wrote to Mr. Clay, addressing him as "My Dear Bertie," and saying that it was not at all necessary for him to bring his solicitor, as he had already telephoned that he should not require his (Mr. Clay's) signatures to the second document, and intended to return it if he would call at his office at 12-30. That was on Dec. 3, but it now appeared that before he wrote that letter he had called upon Mr. Lewis with the documents. Mr. Clay had signed on the 2nd of December. They were two promissory notes for between £1,700 and £1,800 and letters authorising Mr. Lewis to hand the proceeds to the defendant. One of the letters by mistake bore the defendant's signature as well as that of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Lewis handed it back for correction. A 12,30 Mr. Clay called at the office of the defendant (who is an insurance agent) in Charles-street, St. James's, The defendant was there, and greetd him with the remark, "I am going to make a confesion." Mr. Clay knew but this time that something was wrong, but he said, "Ident want to hear any particulars." The defendant, however, produced the document he had signed, and asked him to look at it. Mr. Clay said, "I don't want to look at it if it is a private document. All I want is my signatures." "I am making a confession," the defendant repiled, "and I insist upon your opening the documents." Mr. Clay then looked at the documents, and saw that his signature was appended to promissory notes for £1,700 or £1,800, and also to the letters of authority. As he was about to put the papers in the fire, the defendant stopped him and cut the stamps off, remarking that he could get money for them. As soon as this was done, the documents were thrown on the fire. Then Mr. Clay said, "You have swindled me. I presume you will not come to my mother's house next week ?" The defendant said that he would not. Mr. Clay next informed his solicitors of what had occurred, and upon their advice asked the defendant the nature of the other documents he had signed. The defendant said that they related to family matters, but Mr. Clay had noticed the name of Mr. Lewis on the destroyed papers, and again asked the defendant for the former ones. As he did not get them, he wrote asking for further particulars about them. The defendant replied that he was fairly in a fix and hoped Mr. Clay would hold his tongue and say nothing to anyone, and he was very anxious to guard Mr. Clay's interests, while if anything was said about the matter he (the defendant) would be ruined for life. He added that Mr. Clay ought to see that his interests were identical with his own. Mr. Clay afterwards wrote to the defendant saying that he had told his stepfather all about it. In reply the defendant said that he had had a terrible row with his father and had not slept for thirty-six hours. He was making great sacrifices for Mr. Clay, and hoped he would not move in the matter. At this time the defendant was really ill and had to undergo an operation, but he was well enough to write to Mr Lewis saying that Mr Clay had really signed these documents, and throwing all the blame upon him. It was doubtful whether he could not be charged in addition with forgery, but, as the authorities were rather conflicting on that point he would say nothing about it at present.

Mr Spender Clay was then called, and repeated the evidence he had given in the High Court in confirmation of the opening statement adding that the action brought against him by Mr. St. Quois resulted in a verdict in witness's favour.

Sir George Lewis applied for bail pointing out that the defendant was not asked to give evidence in the civil action, and could not tender evidence on his own behalf. The defendant had but lately recovered from a very severe illness and had been sent to the Continent, but directly he heard, of this charge he hastened back to England and gave himself up to the police that morning in his solicitor's office. He was ready and anxious to meet the charge and establish his defence.

Mr. Avory : I am very curious to know what the defence will be.

The defendant was remanded for a week on bail, his brother, Lord Henry Nevill, and his brother-in-law, Colonel the Hon. Gathorne Hardy becoming sureties in £2,000 each for his appearance.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February 17.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notised that Dr J Livingston, L R C P, has been appointed, with effect from the 28th Jan 1898, to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels calling a Perim vice Dr T Irvine.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major P J H Aplin, 7th Bo Infy, on Plague duty at Hubli, to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the limits of the town of Hubli in the district of Dharwar, with the powers of a Magte of the first class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

The Governor in Council is pleased, in addition, to invest Major P J H Apln with power to try in a summary way, under Sec 260 a of the said Code, all offences under the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appoinments on the return from leave of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji :—Khan Bahadur Barjorjee Edalji Modi to revert to his appointment as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach ; Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta to revert to his appointment as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad ; Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarwadi to revert to his appointment as first class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad ; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati to be first class Subordinate Judge, Thana ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher to be first class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia ; and Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave to be second class Subordinate Judge, Bhiwndi, displacing Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohonlal Shukla.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following further appointments :—Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, on return from leave, to be first class Subordinate Judge, Nasik ; Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar to be first class Subordinate Judge Karwar and Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli to be second class Subordinate Judge, Erandol, displacing Rao Saheb Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte.

H E in Council is further pleased, to invest Messrs Nanavati Kher, Phadke and Inamdar with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the district to which they are appointed as may be reffered to them by the Judges of those districts respectively.

H E in Council is also pleased, to invest each of the undermentioned Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court mentioned against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount specified against his name :—First Class Subordinate Judges—Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, Ahmedabad ; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati Thana ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, Dhulia ; Rao Bahadur Narhar Godadhar Phadke —Nasik ; and Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar,—Karwar ; up to the amount of Rs. 500 ; Second Class Subordinate Judges—Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli, Erandol ; Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Bhiwndi ; up to the amount Rs. 50.

Mr H Kennedy, Inspector General of Police, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J E Down to act as Inspector General of Police during the absence of Mr Kennedy or pending further orders ; and Mr E H Ingle to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Bijapur District vice Mr Down pending further orders.

Azam Bhawanishankar Gopal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Ankola in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrat of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation of Mr F A Little of his appointment as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, with effect from the 1st May 1898.

Azam Dalpatram Bapuram, extra Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3(1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Dalpatram Bapuram, extra Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Subordinate Judge of Haveri, and Rao Saheb Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Subordinate Judge of Rannebennur in the district of Dharwar, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower the abovementioned Magistrates of the first Class in the district of Dharwar to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Janardan Nagesh Kale to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge of Athni during the absence of Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, on return from leave of Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, I C S, Mr W T Morison, I C S, to be Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct with reference to Govt Notification No 182, dated 8th Jan 1898, that Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi should cease to be additional Depy Collr, sixth grade, in the Bijapur District from the date Mr J K N Kabraji joins his appointment as Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 65 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of Depy Collr, fifth grade, for the purpose of selecting lands for assignment to hill tribes in the Supa Petha of the Kanara District, and to appoint Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi to it.

Mr W A Talbot, Depy Conservator of Forests, second grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G D Madgavkar, I C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 35 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of additional Depy Collr, sixth grade, in Sind and to appoint Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Anupral to it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Almon, First Asst Collor of Customs, Bombay, to act temporarily as Assict to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr A L M Wood, I C S, who has been deputed on special duty under the Bombay Plague Committee.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Godbole, B A, to be Vice-Principal, Poona Training College.

Mr Mahadeo Shivaram Apte, B A Bo to be Head Master Dhulia Training School

Mr G K Ambardekar, B A Bom, to be Depy Educational Inspr Thana, vice Mr Apte.

Veterinary-Lieut F S H Baldrey to act as Principal, B Vetey College during the absence of Vety-Major J Mills or pending further orders.

Mr N D Dhakmarvala, G B V C to act as Assistant Princial B Vety College vice Vety-Lieut Baldrey pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J K N Kabraji to be First Asst vice Mr H L Hervey, I C S, promoted ; Mr G S Curtis, I C S, to be First Asst vice Mr E M Pratt, I C S, promoted ; Mr W H Lucas, I C S, to be First Asst vice Mr R S Tipals, promoted ; Mr J P Orr, I C S, to be First Asst vice Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, promoted ; Mr G D Madgavkar, I C S, to be Second Asst vice Mr J K N Kabraji, promote ; Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to be Second Asst vice Mr G S Curtis, I C S, promoted ; Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to be Second Asst vice Mr E Maconochie, I C S, transferred to the Govt of India ; Mr L C C Swifte, I C S, to be Second Asst vice Mr W H Lucas, I S, promoted ; and Mr A W G Chuckerbutty, I C S, to be Secon Ass vice Mr J P Orr, I C S, promoted.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T S Greenaway to be under the orders of the Collr of Kolaba for Plague duty.

Temporary Asst Surn P A Cordeiro has been attached to Monsieur Haffkine's Laboratory at Bombay for duty with effect from the 8th Jan 1898, forenoon.

The services of Surg Col G W R Hay were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from 11th Dec, 1897.

Asst Surg E S Bharucha has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No II at Karad with effect from the 7th Feb 1898 afternoon.

Asst Surg J P Wadia has been placed under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 9th Feb 1898, forenoon.

Surg-Major M A T Collie, M B, C M, I M S, was on Plague duty at Hubli from the 9th to the 12th Jan 1898 both days inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names :—Lieut-Col H Hay, I S C, Kalyan ; Capt C Hamilton, I S C, Nasik ; Lieut H E Browne, I S C, Hubli ; and Lieut A P Shewell, I S C, Surat.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Ramaji Shawaji, late Toll Karkun in the Public Works Department at Godhra in the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, is declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Tanmanishankar B A, extra Head Karkun at Anand, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vagra during the absence of Rao Saheb Ranchhodlal Govindram on three months privilege leave from the 15th inst or from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr Hakumatrai Chotalal, Opium Clerk, Palanpur Superintendency Depot, is appointed to act as Thandar of Vav in the Palanpur Superintendency during the absence on furlough for six months of Azam Purshotamrao Bhawanishankar.

Central Division.

Mr Keshav Babaji Shetfalkar, on special Plague duty in the Ahmednagar District, appointed act as Mamlatdar of the Nagar Taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Wagle on leave on medical certificate or until further orders.

Mr Mahadeo Vinayak Kolatkar, Deputy Accountant in the Satara Collector's office, is appointed to be substantive protem Third Grade Head Accountant in the same office from the date of the retirement of Mr Ramchandra Krishna Phulmamdikar to the date of his relief by Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishram Gandhi.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishram Gandhi, fourth grade Head Accountant at Bijapur is appointed to be third grade Head Accountant at Satara vice Mr Ramchandra Krishna Phulmamdikar, retired.

Southern Division.

Mr Bhairao Lakshman Belgundi, Head Karkun of the Chikodi Taluka, is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collr of Belgaum during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Subrao Baindurkar.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Ballal Dewal, first grade Mamlatdar in this Division, as substantive pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr, the following promotions and appointments are ordered to have affect for the periods mentioned against each :—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmant Beur to be substantive pro tem, first grade Mamlatdar from the 27th Jan to the 14th June 1897, both days inclusive ; Rao Saheb Yeshwant Kashinath Kanik to be substantive pro tem first grade Mamlatdar from the 15th June 1897 to the 12th Jan 1898 ; Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar to be substantive pro tem, first grade Mamlatdar from the 13th Jan 1898 until further orders ; and Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Satne to be substantive pro tem second grade Mamlatdar from the 27th Jan 1897 to the 12th Jan 1898, both days inclusive,

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP. —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, in the course of a recent chat with Mr. Blathwayt, published in the "Vegetarian," showed his interviewer the celebrated political puzzle—a small frame containing a portrait of swarthy, black-bearded Lord Salisbury and himself, under which was printed, "Which is the Black Man?" "Ah!" said he "I was very much obliged to Lord Salisbury for that saying. It made me famous in one night. At the same time," he continued with great fairness, "at the same time I do not think Lord Salisbury meant to insult me."

Mr. Alderman Woodwark, of King's Lyhn, whose death wass announced a day or two ago, surely made the record in the number of public offices which he held. He was Vice-Consul for France, Russia, and Austria; had been mayor, chairman of the Board of Guardians, chairman of the Port and Harbour Commissioners, Justice of the Peace, town councillor and alderman, governor of the grammar school, member of the Charity Trustee Board, and churchwarden. Besides these public offices, he carried on a large private business as timber exporter, was a prominent Freemason, president of the Conservative Association, and leader of his party. This is what Lord Rosebery would have described as "hearty participation in local and municipal work."

"Ian Maclaren," in a letter he sends to the *British Weekly* from the Riviera, says: "Mr. Gladstone is suffering very much and is fretting, for he has never known pain. As a clever woman said a few days ago, 'he is a sick eagle,' and that leaves nothing more to be described."

In the ranks of the poor, as elsewhere, things are not always what they seem. But sometimes they are. A writer in the *Quiver* tells of a curious test which was applied not long ago at the London Congregational Union's Free Shelter for Homeless Men at Medland Hall. The object was to ascertain if the men were really as penniless as they represented themselves to be. The Free Shelter is intended for men who have not the fourpence necessary to pay for a night's lodging elsewhere; and one night the superintendent announced that he would give sixpence to each man present who could prove that he had some money, but less than fourpence. A chuckling laugh passed over the 300, that being the maximum allowed in the hall. "But how shall I know that you have less than fourpence?" asked Mr. Gates. "Search us!" cried the men. "You really mean it?" "Yes." "Very well, but if anyone objects let him go to the gallery."

Only five of the 300 went upstairs, and the others were thoroughly searched by experienced men. Two hundred and forty-nine had nothing; one had a farthing; eleven had a halfpenny; one had three farthings; thirteen had a penny; two had a penny farthing; four had three-halfpence; nine twopence; three twopence halfpenny; and two had threepence halfpenny. Thus out of the 300 men 295 had not the fourpence necessary for a "fo'penny does" at a lodging-house, and found their way to Medland Hal—an institution which has done, and is doing, much excellent work among the very poor, and those who have no helper.

Dukes seem to be still regarded in Scotland as little less than sacred. The Presbytery of Dunkeld wishes to have access to a charter said to be in possession of the Duke of Atholl, in virtue of which he holds the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld in trust for the inhabitants of the parish. The local Presbytery have been discussing at vast length the question of how they should approach his Grace." The solicitude expressed for the feelings of his Grace, the anxiety to eliminate from the "approaching" deputation members whose names might be offensive to him, is the *Dundee Advertiser* says, something to marvel at. One member suggested that the deputation approach "in a quiet, easy gentlemanly way which he was quite sure would be appreciated by his Grace the Duke." What a pity our contemporary exclaims that sackcloth has gone out of fashion as the garb of humility.

The late Dowager Countess Russell died in the presence only of her housekeeper and a nurse. Both her second son, the Hon. Rollo Russell, and her daughter, Lady Agatha Russell, although in the house at the time, were so severely ill with influenza as to be unable to leave their beds to be present at the side of hers. Earl Russell was not at Pembroke Lodge at the time, but arrived shortly afterwards. It was not until the day previous to her death that her medical attendants, Dr. Gardner and Dr. Anderson, began to despair of her recovery.

Although very feeble in body for many years past, Countess Russell retained undimmed the clearness and brightness of her intellect, as well as the use of all her faculties, and took a keen interest both in the progress of public affairs and in those of the little village of Petersham, which nestles at the foot of the hill upon the brow of which Pembroke Lodge stands. The Countess and her devoted daughter Lady Agatha were constantly to be seen driving in Petersham and Richmond. They worshipped on Sunday at the Unitarian Church. A message from the Queen was received only a few hours before the Countess' death, inquiring as to her condition. Pembroke Lodge, to which Earl Russell brought his young wife just fifty years ago, stands about a quarter of a mile within the gates of Richmond Park, and looks out from amidst beautifully timbered grounds right across the vale of Middlesex to the Royal pile of Windsor.

The fact that Mr. Pinero's new play, "Trelawney of the 'Wells,'" at the Court Theatre is to depict English theatrical life in the early sixties, recalls a great variety of plays into which the atmosphere of stageland has been brought. There is Charles Reade's little piece "Nance Oldfield," and the same author and his "friend and coadjutor," Tom Taylor, have presented Peg Woffington, Quin, and Cibber in the play of "Masks and Faces." Mr. Charles Wyndham has made us familiar with Tom Robertson's fine comedy "David Garrick." Mr. Edward Compton has achieved some success in Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton's "Edmund Kean" (an English version of Dumas' play), and Mr. Frankfort Moore's little piece "Kitty Clive" was played the other night by distinguished amateurs at Chatsworth House. Then, of course, there is a great deal of theatrical life in Sheridan's "The Critic," Boucicault's "Life of an Actress," and Richard Brinsley Peake's "Life of an Actor," while Frederick Reynolds's "The Dramatist" has a certain theatrical atmosphere. In its frivolous aspect the stage is also represented in "The Pantomime Rehearsal," "In Town" The Gaiety Girl, The Kangaroo Girl," "On the March" and a host of others.

A lady who once stayed in the same house with Mrs. Carlyle for a week contributes her recollections to the *Temple Magazine* for February. She says, "Mr. Carlyle was with his relatives in Scotland. Letters came from him every day, and they were read with eagerness. One of those letters contained a small pattern of tweed cloth, which she showed me, saying, "He wants my opinion on this, and to know whether I advise him to have a suit made of it." Generally, she said, such matters were entirely settled ba her; so much so, that when the tailor's man came to try on a frock coat, he always asked for her decison. Turning to her, he would says. "Should you like a velvet collar, madam?"

Long years of bad health had, the writer goes on to say, left Mrs. Carlyle very much an invalid. It was an effort to walk much, and her hands were weakened by rheumatism so that it was impossible for her to make any return for the letters daily received. She was wofully thin, and the charm of her early days could only be imagined. When speaking of her husband, Mrs, Carlyle never made use of his name, but only of the pronouns he and him. "I like," she said, "to give people presents anonymously that they may guess from whom they come; once I gave him an umbrella as a birthday gift; but he is so stupid that he used it for a whole year without knowing who was the giver."

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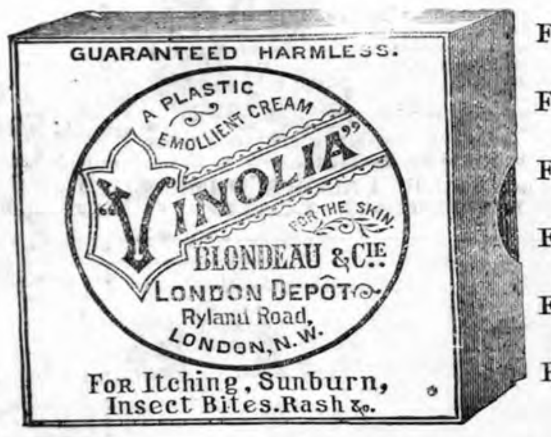

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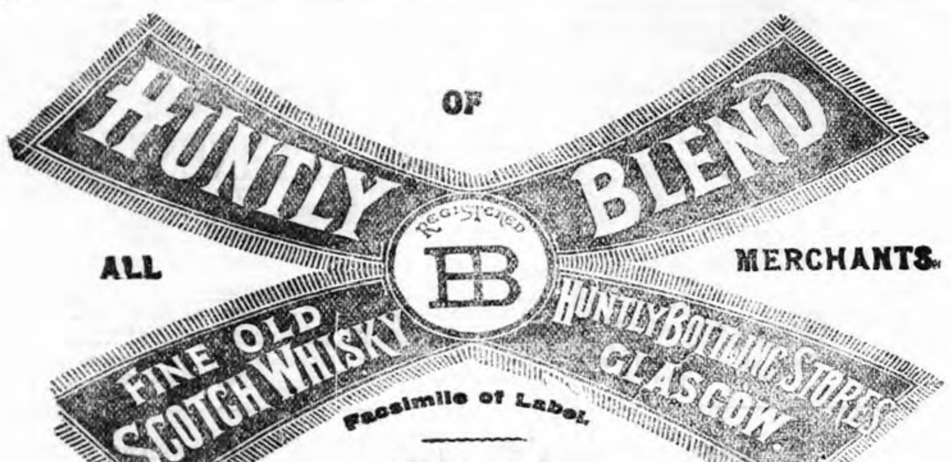

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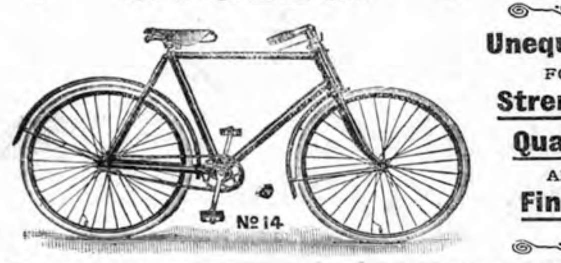

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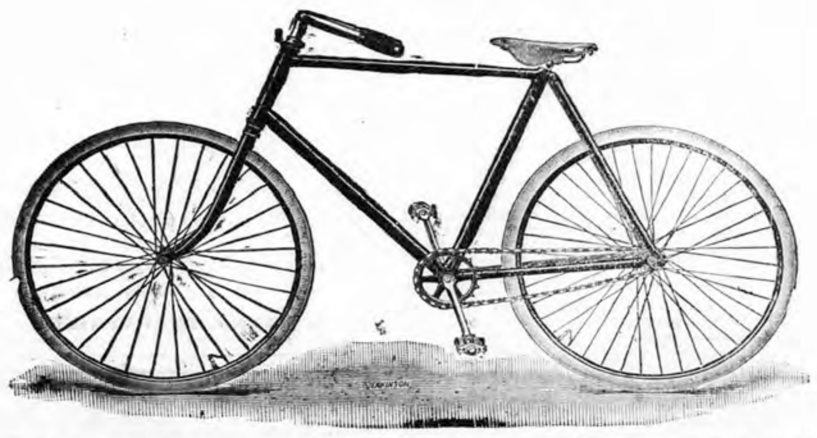

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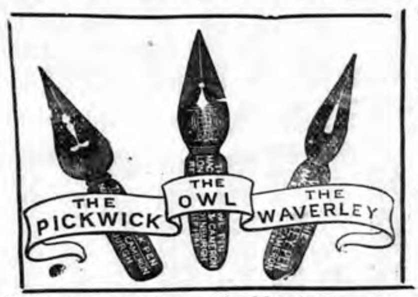

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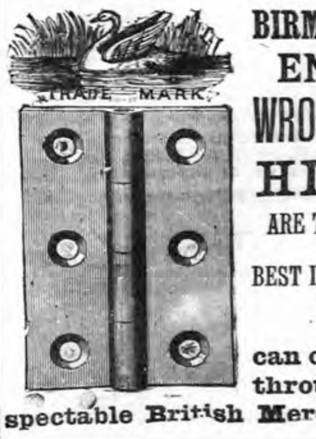

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